THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

No 82 COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1878 VOL. VI

MOONSHINE

A [illegible] IN ONE ACT

SCENE—[illegible] off from the road [illegible] Mrs. M[illegible] [illegible] the piazza [illegible] ribbons [illegible] the [illegible] ocean [illegible] the evening [illegible]

Mrs. Mabel [illegible] rises from her listless attitude

MABEL

Wh[illegible] goes there [illegible] tree
Wh[illegible] thing [illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible]

MABEL

Oh wherefore art thou Romeo?

EDWARD, [illegible] the gate behind him

[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible] be [illegible] Ned [illegible] here
And [illegible]

EDWARD [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] my dear

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible]

MABEL

That [illegible]
[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible] Mis[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible] ? Wha[illegible]

EDWARD

Wh[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible]

[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible] Mrs[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible] lawn

EDWARD

[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible] he [illegible] came

EDWARD

We [illegible] time
[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible]
Mortgage [illegible] him all

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible] kissed me,
[illegible] very [illegible] might be
[illegible]
[illegible] me

MABEL [illegible]

Yes [illegible] young men
[illegible]
[illegible] the tall,
[illegible]

EDWARD

An[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] by chance
Above [illegible] stare
[illegible]
[illegible] cigares
[illegible]
[illegible]
After [illegible]
He treats me [illegible]
Some hungry South Sea [illegible]
Upon [illegible]
By Jove, since [illegible] began
(Inver[illegible])
I think there never was a man
So wholly [illegible] time and place
[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible] world to him,—
[illegible]

EDWARD

That may be
You're [illegible] me!

MABEL

He had [illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible], still
Well, then he's hardly young enough.

MABEL

Sweet me, perhaps, he'll think so too
Meanwhile [illegible] what's befallen you
For these [illegible] days [illegible] endures—
Papa being absent still—I'm yours
Come, let us plan what we shall do

EDWARD

D[illegible] Why, like D[illegible]
Improve each shining hour. D[illegible]
For instance since we hold our fate
In our own hands we [illegible]
Here in the moonlight

MABEL

[illegible]
This [illegible] shining [illegible]
[illegible] my cloud [illegible]
[illegible]
Thanks [illegible] Mad, my [illegible]
Now for tomorrow Ned [illegible] proceed

EDWARD

[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]
Mozart and [illegible]
[illegible] with the carriage [illegible] the [illegible]
Home in the [illegible] ever
Make [illegible] even

MABEL

What for next day

EDWARD

[illegible] the same

MABEL

[illegible] Friday

EDWARD

D[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]
[illegible]

EDWARD [illegible] back [illegible]
[illegible]
I would really [illegible] us
Why [illegible]
[illegible]

MABEL [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] that his voice?

EDWARD [illegible]

[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

M[illegible] probably [illegible]

MABEL

[illegible] Oh Edward [illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]
W[illegible]

EDWARD [illegible]

[illegible]

ENTER [illegible]
[illegible]

MABEL

[illegible]

EDWARD

[illegible]

EXCLAMATION

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] looking after Edward
[illegible] young Brown [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] in Atlantic [illegible]

THE DISRAELIS

Some Interesting Passages from Lord Beaconsfield's Biography of His Father

How many and various are the views of Disraeli's career is amusingly illustrated by the comments of some of our correspondents upon the view presented the other day in an editorial in the *Times*. One person thinks that we are prejudiced against Disraeli because he is of Jewish extraction and goes on to demonstrate how much we owe to the Jews, another, who says that as an Englishman I am proud of Lord Beaconsfield, indignantly denies that there is anything Hebraic about him and points to various familiar facts such as his forty years' service in parliament, as evidence that the premier is as much an Englishman as anybody. We should not suppose that argument of this kind or argument of any kind were needed to prove that a man who who was born in England and whose parents also were born in England is in all external regards an Englishman but we think that no one can read Mr Disraeli's charming memoir of his father which has always seemed to us to show us more of himself than any of his novels without recognizing that sense of intellectual isolation that is so conspicuous in his public career. It cannot be doubted that the analysis he gives of his father's character and of the influences which formed it is in some degree autobiographical as well or at least expresses a mental attitude which he altogether understood. Nothing indeed was more remarkable, he says, than the isolation of this prolonged existence and it could only be accounted for by the united influence of three causes, his birth, which brought him no relations or family acquaintance the bent of his disposition, and the circumstance of his inheriting an independent fortune, which rendered unnecessary those exertions that would have broken up his self reliance. There is scarcely any of this that would not apply to the son as well as to the father, of whom it is further said. He had not a single passion or prejudice all his convictions were the result of his own studies. This idea he afterwards elaborates. In the consideration of a question he says of Isaac Disraeli, "his mind was quite undisturbed by traditionary preconceptions, and it was this exemption from passion and prejudice which, although his intelligence was naturally somewhat too ingenious and fanciful for the conduct of close argument, enabled him in an investigation often to show many of the highest attributes of the judicial mind. Whether he intended it or not, in thus describing the isolated attitude of his father toward English history and literature, Disraeli certainly does describe his own position toward English politics, as one who, 'quite undisturbed by traditionary preconceptions, has made himself the master of the subject of his philosophic study, and has been able to display many of the highest attributes of statesmanship. It was not as an English statesman, but as a statesman in England his processes would have been the same had any other country presented the same field. To those who think that this reference to Disraeli's race which is absolutely necessary to an understanding of his career is in any way a disparagement of that career we have but to commend the manly pride with which he has himself recorded his family history. His ancestors, he says, had dropped their Gothic surname on the settlement in the Terra Firma and grateful to the God of Jacob who had sustained them through unprecedented trials and guarded them through unheard of perils they assumed the name of Disraeli a name never borne before or since by any other family in order that their race might be forever recognized.

Dean Swift

A friend having told Dean Swift that an excellent Dublin boot maker Bamerick was very desirous of the honor of his custom the Dean ordered a pair of boots of him and asked when they would be ready. Bamerick named a day and his new customer told him that he did not want to hurry him, but that he must not fail to send them on the day named. Bamerick assured him this should be done. The day arrived but no boots. Swift went to the shop and received ample apologies from Bamerick with the assurance that it was one of his men who was to be blame. Well, the Dean rejoined I was to have been at Sir A A[illegible]'s in the north to day but this has prevented me. They will be done on Monday, you say, bring them up in the afternoon yourself and I will pay the bill. Bamerick duly arrived with the boots, and found the Dean very affable. By the way Mr Bamerick he presently said "I don't think you've ever seen my garden come on." After the Dean had walked the boot maker around [illegible] but he excused himself and returned to the house locking the door behind him. Bamerick waited and waited the sun went down and the evening closed in dark and chill. The garden was surrounded by a high wall and there was no way of getting out. At length the Dean rose from his writing table took a pistol and drew out the bullets and then called up his butler. Robert [illegible] said "I am sure that there is some fellow [illegible] [illegible] in the garden [illegible] all up to [illegible] and come with me." With that the Dean went to the garden and opened it stealthily. Poor Bamerick rushed forward. The [illegible] the villain [illegible] him and the Dean firing off the powder. The unhappy Bamerick shrieked out [illegible] God's sake don't shoot it's only me Bamerick. Mr Bamerick [illegible] Swift in tones of [illegible] what is the meaning of this. Why [illegible] you've let me [illegible] you must have forgotten all about it. And dear me, to be sure said the Dean just as you did about the boots. Then he told the butler to give Bamerick [illegible] hot wine and see him safe home. Who hasn't met a Bamerick. How many tradesmen are not daily disappointing their customers as he did. Unfortunately however there are no Swifts in New York to give these recalcitrants wholesome lessons in punctuality.

The Home of Count Schouvaloff in St Petersburg

Count Schouvaloff dwells in a modest but comfortable house facing the wood market in the canal. The broken and unequal pavement opposite is piled with birch logs which men and women of the roughest class pile upon crazy carts in the narrow roadway. The canal is choked with barges that squeeze in and out with unceasing appeal to the saints or invocations of the arch enemy. The canal is choked with barges that squeeze in and out with unceasing appeal to the saints or invocations of the arch enemy. Though small and unassuming in comparison with abodes around of families less ancient and less distinguished than his own there is something pleasantly characteristic about Count Schouvaloff's house a warmth and quaintness and homely look which one fancies erroneously perhaps to be native of the soil. Ascending a short staircase from the entrance hall one enters a low room, uncarpeted and barely furnished, yet agreeable. At one end is an old bureau of marqueterie under the window a table, chairs and sofas round the walls. A low flight of steps descending into the room itself gives something oriental to its appearance. Through the open door above one sees a suite of chambers low half lighted, filled with furniture which has a look of comfort lined with pictures. The count enters dressed in general's uniform and laughingly informs the curious visitor that he is very glad to see and talk with him, but that he has nothing to say. The furthest room of the suite mentioned is his study and sitting before the table he explains that his honor is pledged to keep silence. Meanwhile he plays with letters and dispatches which one regards with unholy longing whilst the laughter in his eyes frankly mocks your curiosity. Other diplomates keep their own faces shaded, whilst putting the interviewer in full light but Count Schouvaloff is above a maneuver like that. With many droll expressions of commiseration for your disappointment, he relates how statesmen and editors called on him before leaving England with this idea or that, and how he vowed to them every one that the secret should be kept. "I gave my word to Lord Salisbury, he said, that he should be first to hear the issue of my attempt, and if any one besides my master professes to know what I have done or failed to do, he utters a falsehood. —*Correspondence London Standard*

Of Americans abroad Mark Twain is at Heidelberg, Bret Harte, journeying slowly toward his Consulate, Henry M Stanley, resting and dining in Paris, Recorder Hackett, of New York, enjoying the Exhibition, and Judge Noah Davis, hand-in-hand with Judge Brady, hunting for avalanches among the Switzer peaks.

The Bonanza Mines of Nevada

On Tuesday last there was a shipment of bullion from the Bonanza mines which completed the mighty aggregate of $100,000,000 shipped from those mines. The exact figures were From the California, $40,51[illegible],552.20 and from the Consolidated Virginia $59,493,532.85 a total of $100,011,085.05. From this sum the California has paid twenty six dividends aggregating $28,080,000, and the Consolidated Virginia has paid forty six dividends, aggregating $41,040,000 making a total of $69,140,000. There have been since the last dividend was declared shipments amounting to $[illegible],065.08 which will swell the dividends $440,000 leaving the full amount of dividend $69,580,000 or within a fraction of seventy per centum of the whole gross product of the mines.

These are tremendous figures, and are altogether unprecedented in mining. Turn them about or analyze them in any way, and the result is magnificent. The yield is equal to one sixteenth of the interest bearing portion of the national debt. It is equal to the value of all the property of all kinds in an average city of 125,000 inhabitants. It is more than the value of all the real and personal property of this state and the companies might be extended indefinitely. This amount has been taken from a little spot of ground less than 800 feet in length and from 60 to 300 feet in width. And the marvelous deposit is still yielding princely sums. As one looks up on the figures he finds himself wondering why there are so many poor in this world and why, so long as gold and silver will purchase any luxury and all reasonable service, there are so many who are in pecuniary distress.

The thought is cured however by reflecting that in all the mining in the world no other such success was ever won before. For five years from 186[illegible] to 1872 a company worked the ground all the time expending $[illegible] upon the property with [illegible] one cent in return. At [illegible] was forced to give way and on the [illegible] January 1[illegible], the property fell to the present management. These men [illegible] on the property [illegible] [illegible] one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the heat and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible] [illegible] any other class of men in the [illegible] except Nevada miners [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it exists nowhere [illegible] earth.

The old stock only [illegible] 000 shares [illegible] [illegible] worth [illegible] two dollars per [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and then won [illegible] great [illegible] because of their shrewdness in purchasing Bonanza stocks when they were low. At [illegible] [illegible] which was run from the Gould [illegible] Curry shaft, through the [illegible] into the Consolidated Virginia the crest of the bonanza was [illegible] explorations followed until the more work that was done the more ore was exposed until at length in the autumn of 1874 it was fully revealed that an ore deposit had been discovered that exceeded in extent and richness anything ever found before in a mine. On October 15 1875 the first shipment of bullion from the Consolidated Virginia was made. That was three months less than five years ago and now the product as we have shown has exceeded $100,000,000 almost seven tenths of which has been in profits. Of the whole amount about forty five per centum has been gold and fifty five per centum silver.—*Territorial Enterprise July 9*

The homes of the New England senators afford the Boston Herald a theme for some interesting descriptive gossip. These senatorial abiding places during the summer recess of congress are mostly of a very unpretentious character. The residence of our own Senator Dawes at Pittsfield is a large square brown mansion of wood, the south windows of which command a beautiful prospect of the valley of the Housatonic and of the Hoosac mountains. Mr Dawes has a farm a mile or two out of the village and riding horseback with his daughter for a companion is his favorite method of taking a constitutional. Senator Hoar's house is in the quiet north end of Worcester. It is a roomy cottage with gables and verandas placed in a miniature forest of tall oaks. The home of Senator Barnum of Connecticut is at Lyme Rock a little hamlet among the Litchfield county hills. It is ample and hospitable looking and suggestive of the solid comforts of domestic life. Quite a farm surrounds it and the senator's live stock runs to Alderneys. A pleasant residence on Church street, Hartford, two squares from the depot shaded and quiet despite its proximity to the city's heart, houses Senator Eaton. The senator has a large building lot on Wethersfield avenue upon which he means some time to build a mansion. Senator Anthony of Rhode Island although wealthy, contents himself with a plain, two story, wooden house on Benevolent street, Providence, while his colleague, Burnside, has a commodious residence in Providence, elegantly furnished, as well as a summer villa near Bristol, on Narragansett bay. The home of Senator Morrill of Vermont is in the rural town of Strafford, eight miles away from the line of the Central Vermont railway. Senator Edmunds has a home, rarely occupied by him owing to his ties at Washington in the center of Burlington. It is of brick, and stands in a four acre lot thickly planted with shrubbery and trees. The New Hampshire senators are domiciled the one at Milford and the other at Concord. Wadleigh's residence at Milford overlooks the village, and is the handsomest in town. In the senator's law office is one of the finest private libraries in the state. A span of sorrel horses are Mr Wadleigh's special weakness. The home of Senator Rollins is one of the oldest in Concord built of brick and antique in appearance. He has also a farm at Hollinsford where he spends most of the season playing the gentleman farmer. Senator Hamlin has a modest home at Bangor Me, and also a good farm in the vicinity upon which he takes great satisfaction, like his New Hampshire neighbor as an amateur agriculturist.

Spanish and Indian Names

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that most of the American geographical names are meaningless, while our Indian and Spanish names generally indicate the prominent characteristic of some remarkable event which occurred during the early settlement of the place. Such being the case we are sorry to see so many of our Spanish and Indian names changed from their characteristic originals to common place and utterly senseless ones. Colorado it is true, has retained her original Spanish name meaning red so named because of the abundance of red sand stone and red earth which appears upon her surface but north of the divide scarcely an old Indian or Spanish name is retained and in the short space of 15 years nearly all of them are forgotten. Not so however in the southern part of the state and we sincerely hope that the original and appropriate nomenclature of Southern Colorado may ever remain unchanged and we hope that the influx of population and the development of the country will demand new names that the plan of early pioneers will be strictly adhered to in christening all new places with names significant of some prominent characteristic or interesting legend connected with the place. We give below the definition of a few of the geographical names in our county.

Trinidad is so called because at a meeting of the first settlers for the purpose of naming the place and choosing a patron saint, they decided to dedicate the place directly to the Holy Trinity hence the name meaning the Trinity.

Rio de Las Animas is so called because of a peculiar moaning sound frequently heard issuing from the canon along the stream and which was more noticed while scarcely settled than now which conveyed to the mind of the early settlers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] River of Spirits, or Las Animas [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] early settlers on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Las Cruces (Grey's creek) [illegible] [illegible] chosen St Lawrence as their patron [illegible] now [illegible] designate it as San Lorenzo (The St Lawrence)

Raton Mountain or Rat Peak is so named because great numbers of a peculiar species of rats are found thereon. Col John C Fremont desiring to perpetuate the name of a favorite dog robber [illegible] christened it Fisher's Peak by which name it appears in most of the eastern published maps, but the innovation is ignored by the settlers and the old Indian name Chuquinique Peak and its Spanish translation Raton is adhered to.

Los Cumbres (Spanish Los Jas) is an old Indian name meaning twins. The eastern made maps designate them as the Spanish Peaks. The thoughtful student of geography must frequently find himself perplexed and wonder how a peak born and raised in America [illegible] Spanish peak, and how a Spanish peak could differ from an English peak a French peak a German peak a Chinese peak or any other race of peaks.

Prince Eugene Romanovsky Leuchtenberg who is soon to be married to a sister of the well known Russian General Skobeleff, is a direct descendant of the Vicomte Alexandre de Beauharnais and the Martinique Creole Josephine who afterwards became the wife of the first Napoleon. The present Prince's grandfather was Eugene Beauharnais the adopted son of the Emperor Napoleon the son in law of a German King Viceroy of Italy, heir to the Principality of [illegible] to the Iron Crown of Lombardy to the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt Arch Chancellor of the Empire Marshal of France and so forth. He ended by being simply Duke of Leuchtenberg a principality which his Bavarian father in law ceded to him for five million francs. His son Maximilian the father in law of the bride groom elect, married the eldest daughter of Czar Nicholas, hence the name Romanovsky and the affiliation of the West Indian Creole's descendants with the Imperial house of Russia. The present Duke of Leuchtenberg is unmarried. Prince Eugene his heir presumptive is thirty one years of age an officer in the Lancers of the Guard, and has already been married—in 1869—to Countess Daria Opotchinine who died in the following year. She was created Countess Beauharnais a title by which Miss Skobeleff will also be known, for the mingled blood of the Tartar Catherine and the Creole Josephine is too noble to be remingled with any more plebeian stuff than itself without such protest.

Peter Cooper is a conspicuous contradiction of the current idea that success depends on the steady pursuit of one calling or longevity on robust health. Few men who have attained to time have been engaged in more varieties of business, and he has been an invalid from the cradle. He is now in his eighty eighth year.

"Have you invented anything since you arrived in Chicago this morning?" said the Inter Ocean, saluting Mr Edison, as he stopped over on his way to the eclipse. Mr Edison was sorry to say that he had forgotten to do so, but went on to tell just where he stood in the matter of graphs and phones. One hundred and fifty eight is the number of his inventions.

How to Tame a Woman

Yesterday morning a man who [illegible] took proved how [illegible] was hailed before an eating [illegible] Central market [illegible] awhile. The woman [illegible] called out

Come, [illegible] get my food here unless you [illegible] cash.

My dear woman [illegible] as he drew near [illegible] give I just left the [illegible] the heartiest meal I ever [illegible] looking at your beautiful me [illegible] [illegible] takes [illegible] you [illegible] it yourself.

What you looking at me to [illegible]

I was wonder[illegible] were my relation [illegible] You have the same [illegible] same beautiful [illegible]

I never knew her, replied [illegible] her face began to clear up.

Didn't [illegible] Well I never [illegible] faces nearer alike [illegible] [illegible] ivory—[illegible]

She handed [illegible] of meat and is [illegible] hunting around for a piece [illegible] for—*Detroit Free Press*

WOOL GROWING

A Good Showing in the Sheep Business from New Mexico

Mr [illegible] turned from Stone[illegible] Springs where [illegible] looking after sheep [illegible] [illegible] completed. We [illegible] following [illegible] that the breeding [illegible] have marked over [illegible] healthy lambs an[illegible] and have sh[illegible] the Merino wool [illegible] at El Moro [illegible]

There [illegible] sheep in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] year [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sheep have [illegible] and w[illegible] the [illegible] Stonerud both [illegible] infusion of the [illegible] [illegible] bred for its fine sheep [illegible] world.

In breeding [illegible] either [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] class of wool [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] We think [illegible] Stonerud & Co [illegible] fine sheep worthy of imitation [illegible] zens who are engaged in sheep husbandry [illegible] not achieve the same results [illegible] know such things are possible.—*La[illegible]*

OUT WEST

The Sedan Kansas [illegible] the number of cattle [illegible] [illegible] been added since March.

The Kansas Pacific [illegible] 12[illegible] acres [illegible] 510[illegible] disposed of [illegible] is only half out [illegible] that they will dispose of 200,000 acres [illegible] year.

The mining interest [illegible] looking up. [illegible] Morton [illegible] while Miller and [illegible] arations for extensive operations.

If Sedgwick county, Kansas had [illegible] to eat up half the corn crop [illegible] she could bacon the world. [illegible] seem to be absolutely no end to [illegible] are corn fields in which the stalks [illegible] ten feet high and which have not yet tasseled.

We learn that Mr Harry [illegible] from Fort Elliot Texas some two weeks since with [illegible] of the cows for Senator Dorsey's ranch on the Chico. With the 1,500 or [illegible] head Senator Dorsey has already on the ranch [illegible] will give him a very fair start in the stock [illegible] Mr Gray left [illegible] last April with [illegible] teen men to [illegible] made a very successful [illegible]—*[illegible] Press and News*

The wool clips from Colfax [illegible] now about all marketed, and not [illegible] [illegible] low market the growers appear [illegible] satisfied. Hodding & Clute [illegible] 15,000 pounds of long stapled [illegible] wool. Chase & Dawson [illegible] El Moro for 19 cents. [illegible] usually good wool however. There are plenty of buyers at the end of the railroad now who are paying the prices we judge from our knowledge of the market.—*Cimarron (N. M.) News and Press*

THE ECLIPSE.

A Grand Spectacle

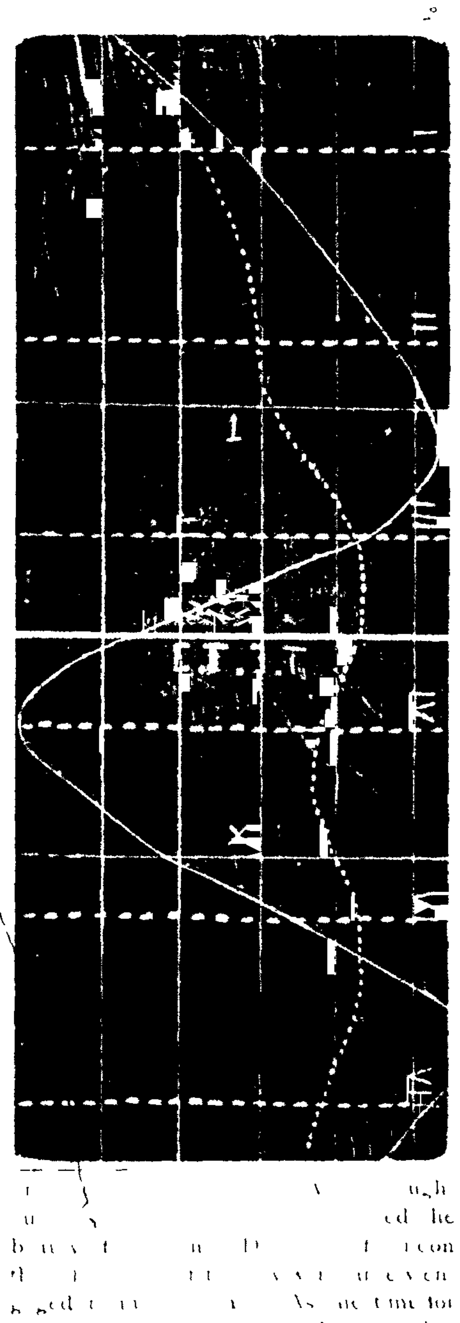
Colorado College Observation

A View From Pike's Peak

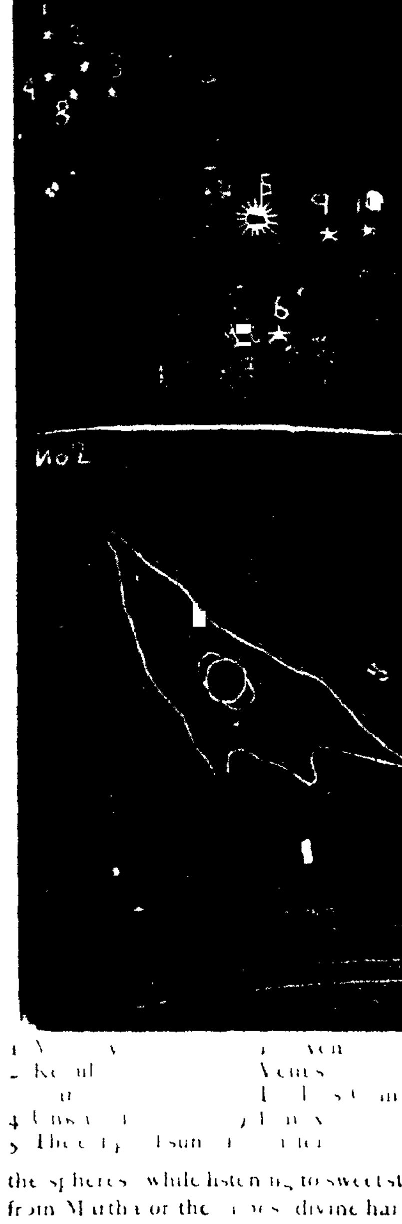
Eclipse Notes

Sketches by our Special Artist

All day Sunday one might have heard [illegible] the weather of [illegible] hope that it [illegible] expected such [illegible] seen [illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible] Venus [illegible] the spheres while listening to sweet strains from Martha or the [illegible] divine harmonies of Beethoven

At two o clock and twenty three minutes the beginning of the eclipse was first observed though it really commenced nearly two minutes earlier Slowly but majestically the moon moved across the face of the sun Its shadow 87 miles wide was sweeping through the British possessions into Montana territory then on to Wyoming and finally into our own state at the rate of 30 miles an hour As the time of the totality of the eclipse drew near the excitement was intense The moon did not hurry but proceeded quietly in its course in accordance with the predictions which our scientists had made from a knowledge of the laws of its motions. Truly as one of the metaphysical poets sung

"His words and works and fashion too
All of a piece, and all are clear and straight"

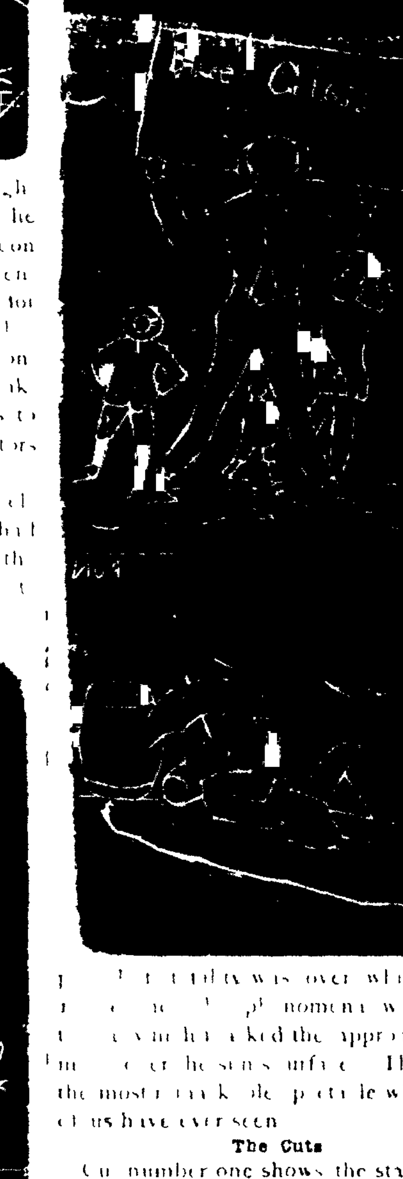
Meanwhile as the shadow was nearing us a weird-like play of light and shade and a kaleidoscopic coloring of mountain and plain The changing color of the sky was wonderful Everyone was crazed by the rapidly changing phenomena and was anxiously waiting for the culmination Glorious Venus had already appeared The advancing shadow was not clearly seen Suddenly the moon had eradicated the thin crescent and we were in darkness

The subtle influence of this scene on the observer cannot be described We were all impressed with the thought that Jehovah lives and rules in the heavens A poor Mexican knelt in adoration of his Maker at this manifestation of His works

It was not total darkness A dim [illegible] [illegible] light prevailed which told us of God's glory and power All could say with holy George Herbert —

Who hath praise enough? Nay, who hath any?
None can express thy works but he who knows them
And none can know thy works which are so many
And so complete but only he that owes them

The corona was a bright silver ring around the edge of the moon with its rays extending many times the diameter of the sun Other stars had appeared Mercury Regulus and Mars were close together in the ecliptic above the sun and opposite Venus Above Venus could be distinctly seen Castor and Pollux Directly under the sun was [illegible] while one or two though they saw Encke's comet and a star near Mars But unfortunately the scene did not last long As suddenly as the sun disappeared it again appeared shooting its light 93 000 000 of miles in almost the twinkling of an eye After the



[illegible] totality was over which lasted [illegible] moment was similar [illegible] marked the approach of the [illegible] the sun's surface Thus ended the most [illegible] spectacle which most of us have ever seen

The Cuts

Cut number one shows the stars in view at the time of the period of totality and their relative position to the sun

Cut number two shows the outer edge of the corona and was drawn by Mr Curtis under the direction of Prof Loud

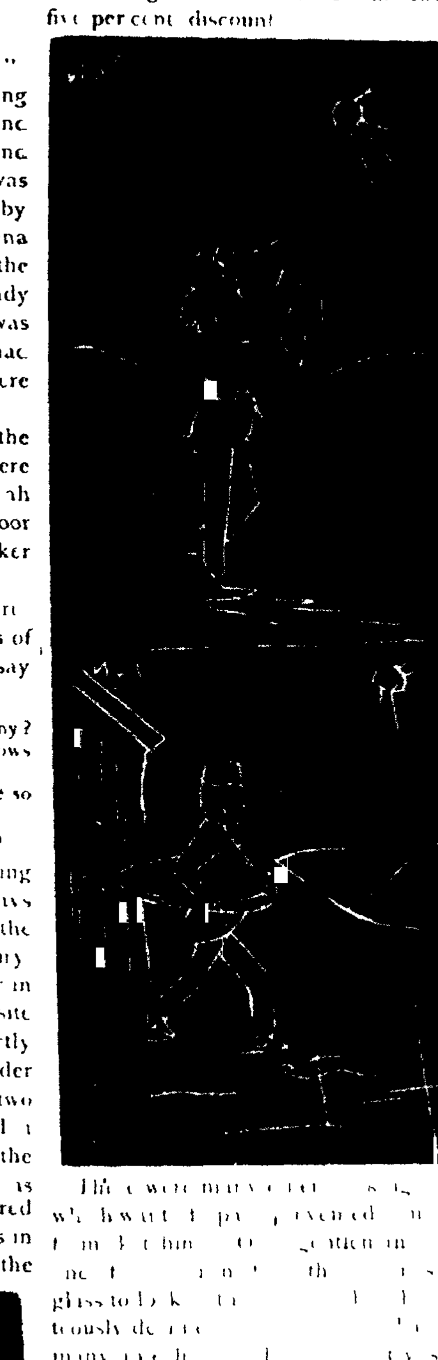
The cut showing the range of the thermometer is especially interesting The continuous line represents the motion of the thermometer on Monday, the dotted line its motion on Tuesday, a day which resembled Monday in cloudlessness The three vertical lines show the beginning middle and end of the eclipse The dotted vertical lines show the different hours of the day which are marked It will be seen that had the eclipse not interfered Monday's thermometer would have registered considerably higher than Tuesday's

Our special artist while on the streets was impressed with many scenes His facile pencil sketched a few of them which we give in our columns Number three represents one of our merchants looking at the eclipse with his family through a family glass

Number four represents one of our professional gentlemen who viewed the eclipse from beneath an umbrella with a barrel of Bethesda water beside him As our special artist passed him he cried out, By Jove, ain't it a stem winder?

Number five shows how our honored sheriff viewed the eclipse He saw that everyone was looking at the eclipse through something black, so he took a side of leather and smoked it He said that the sun was not very bright

Number six shows the enterprise of one of our business men Knowing that the Millerites would expect the world to come to an end and that many people would be frightened, he started out at just fifteen minutes before the eclipse became total with a sample coffin under his arm and took a large number of orders at twenty five per cent discount



[illegible]

Colorado College Observations of Eclipse

Mr Editor Six [illegible] observations [illegible] at Colorado College at each of which the state of the sky is recorded by the word clear fair, cloudy or some other as the case may be On three days only in July has "clear" been written at each of the six observations The three are the 3d the 21st and the 29th and the record of the 3d and 21st [illegible] that on other days the floating [illegible] cloud were more numerous than on yesterday The exceptionally favorable character of the eclipse day is most noticeable and it seems hard to regard it wholly accidental True no physical reason can be assigned why the approaching conjunction should dispel the clouds, but may it not be permitted to believe that He in whom the laws of nature have both their reason and ground and then [illegible] [illegible] so ordered that we might glorify Him in His works

With so favorable an opportunity, it will be expected that successful observations will be reported and if we may take the Colorado College observation —for straws show how the wind blows —as a specimen of the degree of success in proportion to the work attempted then we may certainly look for grand results from the observations of actual astronomers We have from that part of our corps who observed from town three drawings of the corona and three or four independent time observations all quite successful Others absent from town, will doubtless soon be heard from A complete series of thermometer observations was also taken

The thermometer observations showed that the temperature of the air began to decline even before the sun was totally obscured Eighty four degrees was the reading at half past two, but by three this had declined half a degree and at four o clock the minimum of 78.5 was reached after which the temperature rose attaining 84.5 at half past five A chart presenting comparatively the motion of the thermometer on yesterday, and its normal afternoon progress will be soon prepared

The drawings of the corona are most interesting Their mutual illustration of one another is a marked feature And here let me say that if any one of the readers of the GAZETTE has made a drawing of the corona, and has not added to it since the total phase ended, it is very much to be desired that it should be brought to the college for comparison Fragmentary though it may be, it may help to bring out points which are unnoticed in the other drawings One characteristic of *all* the drawings which I have seen, in which also they agree with drawings of previous eclipses, is that the main elongation of the corona is represented as in the direction of the ecliptic in which direction moreover, if in any, the drawing indicates a gradual fading into the sky This feature, it seems to me, goes far to support the "meteoric theory" of the nature of the corona which represents it as consisting of matter revolving about the sun. The most of this matter would naturally revolve near the plane of the ecliptic. If one will imagine a very oblate spheroid, filled with luminous particles more thickly near the center, and more and more rarely as they approach the surface, and then will think of this mass as seen *edgewise*, he will have an idea of the corona as supposed in this theory and will understand this peculiarity of its appearance.

Only one person with whom I have seen saw anything of the red protuberances This remarkable absence, or lack of conspicuousness, cannot, I think but be connected with the paucity of sun spots during the past year Each—sun spot or protuberance—is a separate indication of remarkable agitation or of storms in the solar envelopes, and these storms have now their recurring period of comparative quiescence.

The observations on time would seem to indicate that Colorado Springs was not quite so near the central line of the eclipse as the Greenwich tables represent The duration of totality as observed was slightly less than as computed I hope that no one who has figures either agreeing or differing from mine will refrain for such reasons from contributing them, if I mention that four observers at different places in town arrived independently at these results—160 sec, 160 sec, 161 sec, 162 sec The same reason, errors of tables of computation, will account for the fact that the middle of the eclipse occurred some twenty seconds or more later than was expected The variation between computed and observed time may be seen in the following table in which 1st and 4th contacts are beginning and end of eclipse, and computed from Washington tables, while second and third contact are beginning and end of total phase computed from Greenwich tables —

	Washington Time Observed h min sec	Washington Time Computed h min sec	Error min sec
1st contact,	4 14 33 7	4 12 43 5	1 50 2
2nd "	5 22 47 8	5 23 19 5	28 3
3rd "	5 25 27 8	5 25 6 4	21 4
4th "	6 27 59	6 28 15	16

The local time may be derived from the [illegible] by subtracting the longitude of Colorado Springs viz [illegible] The large error in time of first contact is doubtless [illegible] is the [illegible] formed by the moon failed to be noticed until it had attained an appreciable magnitude For the other contacts, I regard the observations as probably pretty accurate It is to be noticed that the figures given are liable to slight modification as the difference between Washington time and that of the time piece used may be more accurately known in a day or two The correction can hardly amount to a second

Venus came in sight several minutes before the total phase began and was followed, on the extinction of sun light by one after another of the expected (known) bodies until all of this class were in sight but so far as I know no one in town has seen *new* planets F H Loud

The Eclipse from Pike's Peak

The view of the eclipse of Monday from the summit of Pike's Peak over 14,000 feet above the level of the sea and probably the highest point from which a total [illegible] has ever been observed [illegible] by [illegible] who were so fortunate as to see it [illegible] has been very fine and in some respects very remarkable A gentleman who was [illegible] the party from Mount [illegible] the highest of [illegible] Albert [illegible] Signal Officer of the army to witness the eclipse from the signal station on the summit has given us the following description of what he saw —

The sky was cloudless and the atmosphere wonderfully clear The range of vision extended for probably 100 miles in every direction The mountains north and west stood out clear cut against the sky, and the plains to the eastward stretched away until they seemed to mingle with the horizon It is a rare occasion when distant objects can be so clearly and distinctly seen from the peak There was no haze or mist to cloud the view in any direction There was perhaps no special feature observable in the eclipse as noted from the summit, which could not be seen from any point on the plains below, except such as might arise from the clearness and rarity of the atmosphere incident to the elevation This clearness and the absence of moisture doubtless gave great advantages for scientific observation, and for the use of astronomical instruments.

But there was no point probably within the entire limit of total obscuration which afforded such an opportunity for noting the approach of the shadow of totality, or which gave an equal opportunity for taking in at a single sweep of the eye such an extended area of the earth's surface

To the unscientific observer, the most remarkable phenomenon observable from the summit of the Peak was the approach of the shadow of totality from the north, its swift passage, and the sudden burst of sunlight which followed.

It must be remembered that the movement of the shadow from north to south was at the rate of about 30 miles per second, and it was necessary that one should have stretched beneath him a wide expanse of the earth's surface, in order that the eye could seize with a glance the line of the approaching shadow, and follow it as it rushed away to the southward This advantage an observer who stood upon the Peak possessed.

Gen. Myers had very kindly advised our party where and how to look for the coming shadow, and we had taken our station on the northern edge of the summit several minutes before the period of total obscuration of the sun's disk. Without the aid of a glass the eye could at this time distinctly note the shimmering of the bright sunlight on the mountains more than 100 miles to the northward Suddenly we observed them disappear and a great wall of darkness, stretching out on either side as far as the eye could reach, concealed them from us With inconceivable rapidity the shadow swept towards us, its front a clear black line bordered with a fringe of yellow It hid from sight range after range of the more distant mountains and quickly covered with a ghastly pall the peaks and foot-hills and plains close beneath us.

When the shadow reached and enveloped us the eye could dimly outline the nearer mountains, and could single out with strange distinctness the houses and farms in the valley below The sky overhead seemed heavy and laden, and every visible object was pallid and ghastly The very shadow seemed tangible and to weigh upon us but the horizon all around us was brightly illumined by flashing rays of red and yellow lights like those of the Aurora While we on the Peak were still enveloped in the depth of the shadow its upper line passed over the far off range to the northward, and the clear sunlight struck the mountains and away beyond and through the darkness they burst suddenly into view In an instant other and nearer mountains appeared and then the dimly shaded parks and the wooded Divide were bathed in sunlight and the shadow rushed past us

During the period of darkness the view around us was weird and terrible, but the sudden burst of sunlight which appeared upon the distant mountains as they seemed to spring up instantaneously from the bosom of the earth, was one of the most sublime and joyous visions that it is ever given to mortal eyes to witness It brought a sense of relief and delight and no one who saw it can forget it

There was one peculiar phenomenon [illegible] connected with the approach [illegible] appearance of the shadow [illegible] obscuration which may perhaps have some scientific value and be worthy of note It was observed that [illegible] both lines of the shadow and especially along its departing edge perhaps more distinctly than its advance line there was a well defined strip of yellow color shading off into orange and light red This appearance was well defined and bordered the dark lines like a fringe These lines of color were noted by three or four persons who all agree as to their appearance Will some scientist tell us why they were there and what they indicate

Eclipse Notes

We have condensed the following from the dispatches we received and also from our exchanges —

At Pike's Peak General Myer followed the corona for six minutes after totality Prof Langley saw the corona extending some six diameters from the sun on one side and twelve diameters on the other The corona resembled the zodiacal light

The Pueblo *Chieftain* says that the sun during totality resembled a huge Catherine wheel in full combustion

The Chicago *Times* expedition distinctly saw the star Delta in the constellation of Cancer about a half a diameter from the sun and in the corona They considered [illegible] display less brilliant than at Des Moines in 1869 They observed a few protuberances and a bright pink ribbon on one side

Miss Maria Mitchell professor of astronomy at Vassar college and party observed the eclipse from a position north of the Sisters hospital Denver Mrs Kendall one of the party, made a satisfactory oil sketch of the corona

The Colbert party made observations from Capitol Hill The chromosphere was distinctly seen by Professor Hough for about eight seconds indicating a thickness of some two thousand miles

We condense the account of Professor Thomas work of this party, from the *News* —

When the sun was about two thirds hidden from view, he noticed that the dark lines were much intensified especially when the slit was directed to the cusps of the solar disc He repeatedly moved his instrument from the body of the sun to the cusps, and in every case he noticed this decided intensifying of the Fraunhofer lines The lines that deepened the most were the ones between D and G especially the F line which stood out with extraordinary darkness The hydrogen lines in the red were more than usually well marked At the moment of totality all the dark lines of the spectrum were instantly cut off, and for an instant, as the slit lay by the edge of the moon the field of view was filled with bright lines As soon as this effect was lost by the advance of the lunar disc the line so well known as 1474 of Kirchoff's scale shone out in great brilliancy A careful search for any other lines from the corona light entirely failed to disclose but the one beautiful green line The instrument did not show any line from the large prominence visible Its light was faint and only very slightly tinged with pink The light of the corona seemed to overpower it At seven seconds before the end of totality the chromosphere flashed into view along about 120° of the moon's limb The light of the corona was a pure silvery white, and was entirely unmixed with any other shade at all Its physical structure was radiated and *spiral*, each ray seeming to have a decided curve There were no well marked rifts of great depth and darkness, as reported by observers at other eclipses, but there were very many distinct rays, divided to the moon's limb by a darker space The corona was singularly delicate and feathery in its structure, and formed the most beautiful object imaginable. Before the appearance of the chromosphere, as above noted, he saw two well defined prominences, one horn-shaped, and curved in the same direction as the corona rays, and one low-lying and broader. These were both on the south-west side of the moon and their color was only very slightly pink [illegible] mere trace of pink. But the chromosphere which flashed from beneath the receding moon was a magnificent rose color

Prof Loder [illegible] the royal astronomic society London at Denver saw about one [illegible] after the eclipse a star or planet [illegible] about twenty minutes from the sun's limb No star has ever been seen in this position

Prof Raynard [illegible] the royal astronomical society [illegible] obtained two good photographs [illegible]

A [illegible] party [illegible] Rawlins Wyoming territory to take observations Prof Lockyer obtained several good photographs Prof [illegible] by means of a polariscope [illegible] the corona was not self luminous as gas but rather a mass of matter that shone by light reflected from the sun [illegible] obtained valuable results from the spectroscope

Prof Young's (Princeton) party obtained good photographs The most important results were obtained from the use of the spectroscope [illegible] Fraunhofer's lines were reversed The two H's were most marked

Professor Watson [illegible] Separation discovered a new [illegible] Vulcan

Prof [illegible] detected [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] observation with the polariscope showing that the [illegible]

HUMOROUS

[illegible]

I [illegible] asked [illegible] No [illegible] here [illegible] — *St Louis* [illegible]

The heaviest [illegible] the man upon whose view [illegible] up during a tempest saying she [illegible] he would stop snoring [illegible] the thunder —[illegible]

[illegible] What [illegible] hard to tell [illegible] another woman in church and she [illegible] what's on her in less than two minutes

The cottage [illegible] by a beautiful widow of Newport [illegible] this season Reason given in the widow's own words [illegible] and too little Romeo — *New Haven Register*

An old Methodist preacher going from among the members of his congregation came across an old [illegible] spectacles Do you love the Lord? He asked Well [illegible] him

Why [illegible] bachelors? asks Miss Kate Sanborn [illegible] make the married man look bad by contrast —[illegible]

He [illegible] has another [illegible] And John Habberton will [illegible] the congratulations of his [illegible] in Burlington and be happy ever [illegible] —*Hawkeye*

A New York [illegible] *Times*

An enthusiastic [illegible] [illegible]

Architect — What style would you like Mr Smithers [illegible] who is about to build a house? Mr Smithers — His Muggers [illegible] has [illegible] mine made a good deal bigger than [illegible] —*Punch*

The Baltimore *American* of [illegible] says The most remarkable birth ever known in the history of accouchement occurred at or near Salesville Ohio on last Monday night Mrs McCormick gave birth to five healthy children four boys and one girl

Captain, we are entirely out of ammunition said an orderly sergeant to his commander on a field day What entirely out of ammunition exclaimed the captain Yes entirely out was the reply Then cease firing peremptorily said the captain —*Bazar*

Mention of the Berlin congress has been found in the Bible, in Zachariah viii 23, as follows In these days it shall come to pass that ten men shall take hold of all languages of the nations even shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew saying "We will go with you

The Order of the Garter with which Beaconsfield has just been invested by the queen is the oldest and highest of the English orders of knighthood and one of the most illustrious in Europe It was instituted by Edward the Third about 530 years ago, and to become a member of it has been the highest ambition of British statesmen and warriors The membership is limited to 25 nobles of Great Britain, in addition to the honorary members who are of the royal family or European sovereigns, and the vacancy caused by the recent death of Earl Russell enabled the queen at once to bestow this high distinction upon her chief representative at Berlin Perhaps there is no such brotherhood of rank and nobility in the world as this narrow circle of knighthood, and for the grandson of a Jewish trader to have won his way into such a society is one of the most remarkable achievements of our age The people of England are ready to bestow wealth, office and title upon whosoever does the nation good service but the Garter is an honor hitherto reserved from the common prizes of ambition It is only when British gratitude becomes peculiarly effusive and seeks the most extravagant method of expressing its satisfaction that the Garter is given away Lord Salisbury has also been made a K. G.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Fred Grant says he has learned a good deal since he has been abroad and would make a still better president next time

From 1789 the United States army consisted of a small corps of artillery commanded by an officer ranking only as captain

The Maine Republican state platform has no uncertain utterances on the financial question Maine gives Colorado a good example

A gentleman who was intimately acquainted with the congressional contest of '76, criticises us for calling Patterson a fraud He says Patterson is not a fraud but a thief

With the decrease in the republican majority of Massachusetts there is a corresponding increase in the number of crimes [illegible] fact that as democratic principles prevail crime increases Apparently they go hand in hand

General Butler is willing to be sacrificed on the altar of his country He says "If the people of Massachusetts with any considerable unanimity require my services they shall have them Unless I see such disposition on their part I shall not inflict myself on them"

Secretary Schurz has just returned the [illegible] of the appointment clerk and librarian [illegible] per annum [illegible] Inter Ocean this was wrong Mr Schurz should have put the $2000 into the republican [illegible] United States treasury

Mr Kearney [illegible] by the newspapers [illegible] The newspaper [illegible]

[illegible] convention [illegible] one of the delegates [illegible] while [illegible] determined that [illegible]

[illegible] We would [illegible] very much [illegible] He is a man of [illegible] independence [illegible] was very refreshing

We are glad to announce that our republican friends in Monument who were dissatisfied with the action of the county convention [illegible] from their standpoint [illegible] will unanimously and heartily support the republican county ticket We are sure that [illegible] county convention [illegible] and generosity [illegible] will be appropriately remembered We [illegible] and must roll up [illegible] republican majority

The prohibition party of Massachusetts [illegible] the question of [illegible] Many leading prohibitionists [illegible] ex-Gov Talbot [illegible] of the Republican party [illegible] If the temperance people support [illegible] can be elected but with a good [illegible] candidate in the field Butler [illegible] candidate of the national party and a prohibition candidate the result would be doubtful

The campaign in Ohio is getting lively Steedman and Hurd had a lively contest for delegate to the congressional convention [illegible] Hurd seems to have been successful Steedman's friends have published a protest containing six allegations [illegible] which states that Hurd is not now and never has been in accord with the state platform of the party with the opinions of the democratic voters of the state or with the almost unanimous sentiment of the democracy of the district [illegible] This is the best compliment to Hurd's judgment and ability that we have seen

The British commission on copyright has finally made its report The digest of the previous statutes was prepared by Sir James Stephen whose lectures on the Franks feudal system and French monarchy have established his reputation not only as an accurate student of history but of law The commission recommend the adoption of four important measures first that the copyright shall be in force for thirty years after the death of the author second that the novelist only shall have the right to dramatize his own works third that music engravings and art be on the same footing as books fourth that all foreign authors may have the same right as English authors providing they first publish their book in England The last clause is a little arbitrary but after all, these provisions show that the commission intend that the government shall protect the property of the literary man as well as the property of anyone else

From present appearances we should say that if a caucus of the citizens of Colorado Springs irrespective of party should be held, Hon F W Pitkin would be nominated for the position of governor by acclamation

The N Y *Evening Post* makes the following sensible comments on Secretary Schurz's decision on railroad lands —

This decision is one of great importance in more ways than one It at once undoes the work of giving the public domain to corporations, so far at least as that policy interfered with the right of the people to settle on public lands and buy them at the Government price It does not retake the granted lands to the Government as the proceeds of all these sales under the preemption laws must be paid into the railroad treasuries but it puts these lands again in the market at precisely the same price that is charged for other Government lands and thus undoes what has been rightly regarded as a misuse of the public domain in the interests of corporations and to the hurt of people It gives to every American who wants land to cultivate full opportunity to choose from the land grants and to buy a homestead at $1 25 an acre which has hitherto been held by the railroads at about $5 or $6 an acre

It is suggested in some quarters that in asserting its rights under this law the government wrongs the holders of the land grant bonds of these corporations amounting to about $4[illegible] 000 000 by greatly lowering the value of the security pledged for their bonds most of which are secured by mortgage upon the lands involved It should be remembered however that this is not an alteration of the original agreement in letter or spirit The land grants were made with the distinct provision that the railroad companies should have the right to fix the prices on their lands until three years had elapsed after the completion of the roads and that at the expiration of that time all unsold lands should be subject again to preemption at the government price The purpose of the government was to aid the companies in the construction of their railroads not to give them the power to speculate at the expense of the people by withholding their lands from the market for an indefinite time while awaiting a large advance in price The condition of the grants was therefore both wise and just

The Congressional Contest

The democrats are not only trying to carry the house of representatives but are also trying to secure a majority of states in it This is important as the next president may be elected by the house At present the republicans and democrats have each 17 states in the house while two, Florida and Colorado are tied We give the following classification of the house as it may be useful for reference

State	Rep	Dem	State	Rep	Dem
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Kansas	[illegible]	
			West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Nevada	1	
			Nebraska	1	
			Colorado	0	1

	States
Republican	18
Democratic	18
Evenly divided	2
Total	38

We have already lost Oregon so that if the other states should remain the same, the democrats would have 19 states to the republicans 17 The republicans have a chance of getting the majority of the congressional delegations in Connecticut South Carolina, and California while it is morally certain that the democrats will carry Ohio and possibly some other states

Under these circumstances it is not difficult to see that the congressional election in this state will play a most important part in national politics There is hardly a chance of the republican party having a majority of states unless it carries Colorado while it may have a majority with Colorado It is therefore of the utmost importance that the republican party should elect its candidate in this state The state is well known to be republican on an honest ballot but we must not simply elect our candidate, but have such an overwhelming majority that even a democratic house will not dare to seat our tricky Patterson

POLITICAL OPINIONS

Who Are The People

Messrs Robeson Taft Fish and Williams have unbosomed to the persuasive interviewer with such fluent unanimity as to warrant the general statement that the controlling political views of members of the late Cabinet can be embraced in two simple propositions, to wit 'The people want more of Grant, and we are the people' —*New York Tribune*

A Friend Indeed

Carl Schurz would seem to be the man most deserving the favor of the labor party It is a rare man who can bring 28,000,000 acres of land into market for the landless —*Springfield Republican.*

Even a Communist Knows Better

The most the national labor greenback party can do is to help the middle classes of society—to bring back for a few years the hollow prosperity of the war times by flooding the country with paper money, and giving these classes I refer to a chance to speculate and make fortunes quickly The working people would not be benefited Everything they eat and wear would go up, and their wages would go up but not as high as their expenses Badly off as they are now, they might be worse off then Though it might give them a few years of higher wages, but always higher prices, the reaction would leave them worse off than ever'—*Citizen Schwab*

The Future of the Divide

One can scarcely glance along the green rim of the Divide as it lies twenty miles north of this city and from one thousand to two thousand feet above us, without desiring to know more of it He knows in a general way that it is the great watershed of the plains, abounding in pine and potatoes, two very prosy products, and he may have been told that it is peopled by a horde of wild and bloody men who are constantly active in the interests of the undertaker

The writer of this has been on the Divide and returned alive By conducting himself with great discretion and keeping his hand near his pistol pocket, he succeeded in skirmishing around there for a full week and finally retreating in good order with no loss but tooth brush and comb (no reflections on anybody) True, he had been there before but this time he went a little further with more leisure and a disposition to be critical It is scarcely in human nature to pass valorously and safely through great perils without wishing to enrich the world with some report of experiences encountered and observations made Thus it comes to pass that a little space in the GAZETTE is craved in which to venture a cautious prophecy of the future of the Divide from what now appears there

Pine and potatoes We did not see all the timber on the Divide nor have we any means of estimating closely how much there is there and how long it will last but we did see rather less pine and more prairie than was expected The time may be nearer than is usually supposed when good lumber will cease to come from that quarter We were at the mill of W. W Cantril recently set in motion three miles east of Blakesley's and from indications it will do its part in making good timber scarce thereabout Potatoes will hold out longer than pine They have a habit of coming again They have come this year with great exuberance of top in consequence of unusual rains and to the detriment of the tater proper But we must disabuse our minds of the error that potatoes are the only or principal crop Far from it The promise of a great grain future now waves on the slopes or is falling into the arms of the reapers It is true the present rainy season has been unusually favorable to the maturing of grain but the section of which we are speaking in the future will improve upon the present if the farmers wisely cultivate timber on the prairie and give preference to hardy and quick crops For instance, barley on limited experiment has been proved to be very much at home in that region It is tough defies drought, and needs only a comparatively brief season We saw a small field of volunteer barley that had sprung up from the waste of last year's harvest and taken care of itself that looked finely and in the estimation of its owner would yield twenty bushels to the acre One scarcely ever sees more vigorous uniform, and beautiful fields of several kinds of grain than grow there this year If we are not mistaken there is a good grain future for the Divide

Dairying is also rapidly coming into prominence Mr Gwillim has in successful operation two cheese factories one at Monument another five miles east of that place Few persons need to be told of the fine reputation this cheese has already won in Colorado markets The grangers also have completed a cheese factory at Monument It will not run this season on account of the late date of its completion, but doubtless will be in full blast next summer and others will follow A few years hence immense quantities of superior cheese will go in all directions from the Divide

These two industries are destined to attract to that vicinity an intelligent industrious population who will develop it into one of the most healthful and prosperous communities in the land

And it is going to be a popular summer resort This may seem an unfounded assertion, but there are good reasons for it Let us note a few of them 1 The Divide furnishes an almost perfect combination of timber, prairie cliff and undulation for exercise at once vigorous and gentle 2 Its elevation and openness combine to give it a most delicious atmosphere rare and dry, much cooler than Colorado Springs and electrical as a battery

3.—Its scenery is superb "L P B" has recently written of its varied and brilliant floral wealth, its own hills and vales are beautiful while from them the majesty of the mountains is revealed in impressive grandeur. We have seldom met a more delicately restful landscape than that lying before one as he stands at the head of Cherry Creek and looks out to the plain along Spring Valley and Rock Ridge, names that precisely tell the two blended features of the scene Seen from this vicinity, Pike's Peak reveals a massive majesty and rugged dignity hardly hinted to the observer from a lower point, while at the same time the Snowy Range comes into easy and superior view Farther east the advantages are varied and in some respects perhaps increased.

4.—Mention might be made of the proximity of the railroad, richness of evergreen exhalations, delicious water, and all the appetizing abundance of fresh dairy products.

We have been around Colorado and the rest of the world considerably, but our candid and unsolicited opinion is that one who seeks a week or a fortnight of perfect rest, rest that comes easy and stays long, there is no better place than, but few as good as, the Divide. This is especially true for those whose sensitive lungs are impeded by the dampness of the mountains or who are afflicted with what our little friend the other day called "isthmus," i. e. asthma, and more especially for those who subsequently go into the mountains This would be truer than it is if the Divide had any fit place of entertainment, but it has not We have heard of several persons who would have gone there this summer had they been able to find proper entertainment. A good hotel has just been completed at Monument But with all possible respect for the "future metropolis of Central Colorado," we would not advise one seeking recreation or rest to stop long in that city The peculiar advantages of the Divide begin to appear a mile or two east of that place We conversed with several residents in that vicinity on the subject here discussed and found that some of them had been thinking in the same line as ourselves We are quite sure that a properly located, finely conducted rural hotel, convenient to Monument, by one of those sweet, cold fountains among the pines, would pay both the proprietor and the public

A J V

Dedication of a Church

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 30

To the Editor of the Gazette —

I had the pleasure of assisting Reverend A M Darley and his church the First Presbyterian in dedicating a house of worship to Almighty God, in Alamosa, Colorado on last Sabbath, July 28th

The house is 24x40 feet in size, and is on a lot 75x150 feet in a desirable location The house is a model of neatness and beauty On the outside it is a plain structure painted in two shades of brown Within there is no paint used, the wood being left its natural color with the elbows of the pews and the trimmings on the pulpit stained black walnut and all shellaced and varnished Brother Darley has shown wisdom in furnishing the house entirely with bracket lamps two chandeliers a stove matting on the aisle carpet on the pulpit platform coal hod broom, etc etc They cost only a little more as added to the entire building, and as Brother Darley will not dedicate a church until every dollar is paid or secured in good pledges the house becomes a complete whole When dedicated it is ready for use be the weather cold or hot The house has sittings for 180 persons The people of Alamosa contributed $1 027 00 towards the building and the entire cost of the property is but little less than $1 500 00

This church is the first and only society and house of worship in Alamosa

Bro Darley and the Presbyterians of the place are certainly deserving of great credit for the energy they have shown and push in carrying their enterprise forward Alamosa is really Garland carried down to the river and one of the first things you would notice is, that the roofs of all the buildings have streaks of new shingles down them about every six or eight feet, showing that they were transported in sections

We are glad to meet so many of our old Colorado Springs friends, Alva Adams Dr Clutter, Mr Hanley, Mrs Carns, formerly at the Manitou House and many others

The dedication services on Sabbath morning were very simple but clearly Biblical as is always the case in Presbyterian forms After a sermon on "the great salvation the congregation were asked to make up a deficit of $40 75, which they did in five minutes, then Mr Darley read a financial statement of the work and the sources whence the money came The house was declared to be securely built and free from debt by Mr Wilson, elder of the church, and the architect and builder I formally put the large Bible on the pulpit with a few words in reference to the Bible's being the "testimony of Jesus and the "word of God, in whose honor and for whose worship this house was built Mr Darley took the Bible and read the 122 Psalm commencing, "I was glad when they said unto me let us go unto the house of the Lord, after which he formally dedicated the house to God in prayer

The town will never I think be a large place, but is sure to grow and will continue to be a place of importance There is a large tract of land adjacent to it which is as good farming land as there is in the state The trade to the south and west as well as for the entire valley must go through the place.

The Veta pass' What shall say of it? The encomiums of praise pronounced upon it, and those whose skill constructed and built the road, are none too high. I'll not try to describe it now lest I trespass on your space and patience. Yours very truly, HENRY B. GAGE.

"What are you about?" angrily exclaimed a country editor the other day to his wife, who was touching up her complexion before the mirror. "Only getting up my 'patent outside,' dear,' was the reply The editor coughed and went out to trace a couple of copies for a social cocktail.—*Oil City Derrick*

There are some peculiarly sensitive people in this world. A young rowdy will get ripping, raving, staving drunk, shout, howl, fight, bruise, yell, smash and swear for hours, get grabbed by a policeman and have his head softened and nose smashed on his way to jail, and then whine for an hour to have his name kept out of the papers.—*Ex*

Old and Young

They soon grow old who grope for gold
In marts where all is bought and sold,
Who live for self and on some shelf
In darkened vaults hoard up their pelf,
Cankered and crustered o'er with mold
For them their youth itself is old

They ne'er grow old who gather gold
Where spring awakes and flowers unfold,
Where suns arise in joyous skies,
And fill the soul within their eyes
For them the immortal bards have sung
For them old age itself is young'

—*C P Cranch in Scribner's for August*

Dark Suns.

For some years it has been known that among the stars there are immense bodies which are dark or, like the planets, shine with a slight reflected light Such a star is the dark companion of Sirius, which is about seven times as large as our sun, and another has been recognized in the neighborhood of Procyon It is supposed, and the supposition is a valid deduction from the nebular hypothesis, that these bodies are dead suns which have already arrived at the state in which the center of our own solar system will be when the planets one after another, shall have fallen into it and its heat shall have been spent in space through which it will then wander lifeless and no longer life giving There is a theory entertained by many scientific men that when processes similar to this but on an inconceivably grander scale shall have been wrought to their penultimate result two vast bodies alone will be left in the material universe and these speeding towards each other with ever accelerating velocity through an almost infinite distance, will finally clash together and generate sufficient heat to disseminate matter out to its original boundaries gradually to return again to its state at the moment of the grand collision According to a theory recently developed in Germany the dark suns blaze up again with a quasi spontaneity of their own which does not depend upon collision but upon causes which render it by no means improbable that at any moment any of them may burst into flame and perhaps bring about the premature destruction of neighboring systems We have but to suppose that such a star is near us big with catastrophe to see how possible at any moment is the coming of the dies irae Our sun is but a pigmy which, seen from the farthest of its own planets to whose orbits its own bulk once extended, would but glimmer like a star and it is far on its road to extinguishment, yet it still radiates at every second heat enough to melt 287,200,000 cubic miles of ice. The dark companion of the dog star—which itself has undergone such changes in physical constitution in 1800 years that it has turned from a star redder than Mars to one that is now nearly azure—is now burnt out and contracted to its smallest dimensions and yet it is seven times as large as the sun No imagination is strong enough to conceive the amount of heat which would be thrown out from it should it wake from its inactivity and once more become a living sun According to the Loschmidt theory which holds that such dark bodies absorb into their interiors heat from space until so much is accumulated that they burst into flame again, such a calamity is not only probable, but certain The phenomena of temporary stars are explicable upon this theory Of these are that which appeared in the time of Tycho Brahe, which suddenly appeared as bright as Venus and continued visible with various tints for seventeen months and then disappeared again and the stars in Cassiopeia, which came and vanished during 300 years, that which was seen by Hind in 1848 in Ophiuchus and another in the constellation of the Crown which excited attention in 1866 These instances show, moreover, how great the number of these now dark bodies must be The potential energy of the stellar universe is thus ceaselessly converted into actual working force of which we see but little The conversion must be ceaseless, because throughout space there are systems small and great in every conceivable physical condition, from the youngest to the middle aged the decrepit and the dead

As the planets fall into their suns, so systems are merged into systems and that to which our earth belongs has been shown by Huggins to be perceptibly approaching some great congeries of stars and receding from others as it hastens on through space to an unknown destination It follows from the nebular theory that there exist vast central suns which can not be seen, having long since reached that period in their cooling at which it is impossible for them to emit light That period long past, has been succeeded by another, in which they are accumulating heat which at any time, may explode them and cause the firmament to melt with fervent heat and consume the minor systems like stubble The final day of the earth is not, therefore, necessarily so remote as previous deductions from the nebular theory have led scientific men to believe The grand and universal catastrophe and redistribution of matter is delayed, if Herr Loschmidt's theory be valid, but previous to it many minor violent disruptions must take place, wholly unheralded by signs in the heavens Indeed a near approach to one of these great and seemingly worn out suns, even if no catastrophe of outbreak were imminent, would work such havoc with gravitation that the planets could no longer be governed as now by the sun, and what then would occur let those who study the still unsolved 'problem of three bodies' determine at their leisure For our own part, we shall try to possess our souls in patience and let the sun spots account for our heated terms and not insist that they are properly referable to any such cosmical cause as a very warm body to which we are fast hastening and which will presently flare up and disseminate our mortal frames to regions far beyond the tail of Orion's dog.—*N Y World*

Electioneering Extraordinary

About half-past six last evening as a *Tribune* reporter was meandering down Larimer street, an uproar in the Centennial beer hall attracted his attention Entering the place, which of late has enjoyed a rather unsavory reputation, he found Tom Patterson surrounded by a mob of blue eyed blokes who were shouting themselves hoarse for "The Honorable Thomas Patterson, Esq.' A policeman entered at the same time to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, and Mr. Patterson made a hasty exit as soon as he could detach himself from his demonstrative friends. A member of Congress who descends to such demagogism deserves to be left at home, and doubtless will be when the votes are counted in October.—*Denver Tribune.*

BISMARCK AND GRANT

Some of the Things They Said at Their Meeting in Berlin

One of the prince's first questions was about Gen Sheridan 'The General and I,' said the prince "were fellow campaigners in France, and we became great friends'

Gen Grant said that he had had letters from Sheridan recently and he was quite well

"Sheridan, said the prince 'seemed to be a man of great ability'

'Yes answered the general I regard Sheridan as not only one of the great soldiers of our war, but one of the great soldiers of the world—as a man who is fit for the highest command No better general ever lived than Sheridan'

Prince Bismarck said the emperor was especially sorry that he could not in person show Gen Grant a review and he the crown prince would give him one 'But, said the prince 'the old gentleman is so much of a soldier and so fond of his army that nothing would give him more pleasure than to display it to so great a soldier as yourself'

The general said that he had accepted the crown prince's invitation to a review for next morning, but with a smile continued 'The truth is I am more of a farmer than a soldier I take little or no interest in military affairs and although I entered the army 35 years ago and have been in two wars in Mexico as a young lieutenant and later I never went into the army without regret and never left it without pleasure'

'You are so happily placed said the prince 'in America that you need fear no wars What always seemed so sad to me about your last great war was that you were fighting your own people That is always so terrible in wars so very hard'

'But it had to be done said the general

'Yes said the prince 'you had to save the Union just as we had to save Germany'

"Not only to save the Union but destroy slavery answered the general

'I suppose, however the Union was the real sentiment the dominant sentiment said the prince

'In the beginning yes said the general 'but as soon as slavery fired upon the flag it was felt we all felt even those who did not object to slavery that slavery must be destroyed We felt that it was a stain to the Union that men should be bought and sold like cattle'

'I had an old and good friend an American, Motley said the prince 'who used to write to me now and then When your war broke out he wrote to me He said I will make a prophecy and please take this letter and put it in a tree or a box for ten years then open it and see if I am not a prophet I prophesy that when this war ends the Union will be established and we shall not lose a village or a hamlet This was Motley's prophecy said the prince with a smile 'and it was true'

'Yes said the general 'it was true'

'I suppose if you had had a larger army at the beginning of the war it would have ended in a much shorter time'

'We might have had no war at all said the general 'but we cannot [illegible] war has many strange features — many things which seemed odd enough at the time but which now seem providential If we had had a large regular army as it was then constituted it might have gone with the south In fact the southern feeling in the army among high officers was so strong that when the war broke out the army dissolved We had no army we had to organize one A great commander like Sherman or Sheridan even then might have organized an army and put down the rebellion in six months or a year, or, at the farthest, two years But that would have saved slavery, perhaps and slavery meant the germs of a new rebellion There had to be an end of slavery Then we were fighting an enemy with whom we could not make a peace We had to destroy him No convention no treaty was possible—only destruction'

'It was a long war said the prince "and a great work well done—and I suppose it means a long peace.'

'I believe so said the general

General Warren Has a Word to Say

NEWPORT R I July 25, 1878—Gen G K Warren, of the United States Engineer Corps who was a prominent witness in Gen Fitz John Porter's investigation recently in commenting on the use made of his name by General Grant to a special correspondent of the New York Herald in a note dated the 24th inst says

Being one of the characters described in the letter printed yesterday from a special correspondent at Hamburg purported to be made up of odds and ends of conversation in idle moments of General Grant, I hereby protest against its being used by 'the historian, for whom it is claimed it is written Even General Grant's friends must see that it is derogatory to talk thus loosely about other men concerning matters upon which he has had the opportunity to be thoroughly informed If I could believe that General Grant would acknowledge as his own the charges made against me about the 'mine explosion at Petersburg, I would answer them at length. But it is enough now to say that there was a court of inquiry to which Major General Hancock was president, immediately after that event and the finding of that court charged no part of that 'disaster' to me

At the battle of Five Forks I was not relieved until after the battle had ceased Thousands of soldiers in the Fifth Army Corps and many in the ranks of our foe can testify that I led the final attack that completed that victory *There was no cause to take me away for any misconduct and General Grant could never allow me a court of inquiry because thereby I would have shown there was no cause and I claim the honors of that day are mine*

The portrait the correspondent gives us of General Grant in his idle moments repeating a calumny to be spread broadcast over the world against one whom he is made to say "is a good soldier and a good man trained in the art of war whose command won all the vantage ground in the siege of Petersburg, from the mine explosion to Five Forks—the portrait, I would say, is not that of the magnanimous man we would have our children believe him. Respectfully

G K. WARREN

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REPUBLICAN CALL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COLORADO. DENVER, COL., JUNE 12, 1878.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central committee, held at this place, it was ordered that the State Republican convention be held on the 7th of August, 1878, at Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for one governor, one lieutenant governor, one secretary of state, one state treasurer, one auditor of state, one superintendent of public instruction, two regents of the University, one attorney general, and one representative in congress, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The committee fixed the basis of representation in this convention at one delegate for each county, and one delegate for every one hundred votes or fraction thereof exceeding fifty, polled for Governor Routt at the general election in 1876. In accordance with the above the following apportionment for representation [illegible] determined upon:

Arapahoe	23	Jeff	6
Boulder	10	Lake	3
Bent	4	Larimer	5
Costilla	5	La Plata	2
Conejos	4	Las Animas	8
Clear Creek	12	Ouray	4
Custer	3	Park	6
Douglas	4	Pueblo	6
Elbert	3	Rio Grande	5
El Paso	8	Routt	2
Fremont	3	San Juan	4
Gilpin	11	Saguache	4
Grand	2	Summit	3
Gunnison	2	Weld	9
Huerfano	5		—
Hinsdale	5	Total	177

The Committee requests the various counties to make, as soon as practicable, provision for the selection of delegates.

W. H. PIERCE, Chairman.

J. R. TREADWAY, Sec'y *pro tem.*

KEARNEY THE COMMUNIST.

The recent triumph of the laboring men in California and the visit to the east of their leader is drawing considerable attention to Dennis Kearney. It is said that he comes east to teach the laboring men how to use their power. It may not be uninteresting to see what kind of a man this is who proposes himself as the Moses *to lead* the laboring men from poverty and weakness to riches and strength.

He was born in Ireland in 1847 and is yet a young man. He did not have fair educational advantages and went to sea at an early age. After wandering life of some years he settled down in the business of a drayman in San Francisco in 1872. He did not attain to any prominence until after the July riots of last year, when, by his incendiary language he became recognized as a leader of the "hoodlums." In September, 1877, he made a speech in which he proposed "hanging capitalists," and spoke of a "few fires clearing the atmosphere," "lozenges of cold steel followed by pills of lead," &c. Such remarks as these pleased the dissatisfied loafers of San Francisco. On October 5 he was elected president of the workingmen's organization, and from that time his influence was supreme.

Kearney now became bolder and bolder and pandered to the worst passions of his lawless hearers in his speeches. At one time he said he would lead his followers to the City Hall, "clean out the police force, hang the prosecuting attorney of the police court, burn all the books that contained a particle of law, and enact new laws for the working men." Using still plainer language he said directly after, "If we don't get our rights by fair means we will by powder and ball. We will drive all the Chinamen out of San Francisco, and hang all the thieves and politicians. I recommend that a mark be placed upon the backs of all who employ Chinese, and if necessary hang them to the nearest lamp-post.

If I give an order to hang Crocker, Crocker shall be hanged. The dignity of labor must be supported, even if we have to kill every one who opposes it. When you hear an incendiary speech, the Chinese question will be ended. I will turn legions of workingmen loose with their daggers, bayonets and muskets. We are going to bring down the finest rope, and every morning you will see twelve men hanging to these ropes. I am afraid you will see two or three men hanging to the same rope."

For using such language he was arrested but the complaint was dismissed on some technicality. He grew more defiant and lawless on account of this. Arrested again shortly after, he addressed his followers in language like this: "Tomorrow I appear before Judge Louderback. I don't care *that* (snapping his fingers) for him. I do not care a straw for him or any other man. It cannot accomplish a single measure if we are not able to trample under foot the whole press of the United States and set it at defiance. It is your right to advocate the hanging of any official." One of the complaints upon which he was arrested contained the following language: "We want our enemies to understand that we will pounce upon them in the dead of the night, when they are not forewarned, provided the conduct of the working people is not ameliorated. When we meet them with a coiled rope, look out. To hell with the grand jury. I set them at defiance. If they put me in jail I will dig out, and when I am free I will annihilate every one of these hell hounds in California."

It is unnecessary to quote farther. The above shows that he is a most dangerous man in any community, and particularly in California. For California has many unjust monopolies which would render such words as Kearney's of some influence with many respectable workingmen. We are glad to say that the more intelligent and respectable workingmen of California do not endorse Kearney. At a meeting of workingmen in San Francisco in the spring Kearney was bitterly denounced. The monopolies of the Pacific coast must now go slow. Their selfish grasping has alone made possible the existence of a Kearney. Whether they *will profit* by the experience of the last year remains to be seen.

But this much is certain that no man, using such language, can move the great body of the intelligent mechanics and laborers of this country. We look forward to this Eastern trip, expecting to see a great failure.

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Since the close of the proceedings of the Berlin Congress and the announcement of the convention between England and Turkey, it has been interesting to observe the comments of the religious press. It almost unanimously approves of what has been done and sees in it the hand of Providence, opening up Western Asia to the immediate and rapid spread of Christianity. It is not considered that Beaconsfield intended to do this, for his actions at Berlin and recent explanation in the house of lords show that he was controlled by the most selfish considerations which no generous impulses were allowed to affect. But fortunately British aggrandizement will be followed up by English civilization.

The New York *Herald* of the 21st published a large number of extracts from religious papers, and we will briefly indicate some of their views, with especial reference to the convention between Turkey and England.

Looking at the question from a protestant point of view the *Christian Advocate* thinks that there will immediately spring up mission stations in the heart of heathendom, that the handful of missionaries who have been laboring in the vicinity of Ancient Babylon and Nineveh will be reinforced in large numbers, and that we may expect a religious revival in Western Asia like that which spread over Western Europe in the middle ages when whole nations were converted to christianity in a day. This is already occurring in India, where recently a number of villages in Tinnevally inhabited by 15,000 people, have asked for christian teachers. The *Advocate* concludes that the influence of the decisions of the Berlin congress will be religious rather than political, though the opposite was intended. The *Examiner and Chronicle* is nearly of the same opinion and rejoices that Cyprus where Paul won his first missionary triumphs, is once more in the hands of Christians. The *Intelligencer* looks forward to Palestine becoming a free and independent state, and Egypt an English colony. It rightly appreciates the significance of a railroad from Aleppo up the valley of the Euphrates and possibly in the other direction to India. With such facilities for reaching the inland countries it thinks the progress of Christianity must be rapid.

The *Catholic Review* sees a great deal in the new phase of affairs in the East. Many people will think its view too sanguine, but it so clearly expresses the Roman side that we will make the following short extract from the article:

Among the provinces of which England thus becomes in name the protector, in fact the ruler, is Palestine. The Holy City, the holy places—Bethlehem, Nazareth, the Mount of Olives, Calvary—all the spots made sacred by the feet of our Lord and memorable as the scenes of His teachings and his sufferings will pass for the first time under the control of a Christian government. What the Crusades failed to accomplish diplomacy has done. Beaconsfield has proved more potent than Richard of the Lion Heart. If England were a Catholic country now, the future would be plain. But, non-Catholic as she is, she is guided to a degree of which she is unconscious by her surviving Catholic instincts and traditions. The Holy Land is still precious to millions of her people who are aliens from the Church which was established in Jerusalem, and which sent from there her first Pope to establish his see in Rome. The time is not very distant, perhaps, when England shall return to her first love and become Catholic again, as she was for a thousand years before the wretched apostacy of Henry and Elizabeth tore the faith from her. Then the cradle of the Church, restored to her by the hand of her repentant daughter, would become a Christian city, and Jerusalem again would be the joy of the whole earth."

Among Jewish exchanges the *Reformer* makes some very sensible remarks. It thinks that Beaconsfield desired to place Palestine under the government of Great Britain so as to give greater freedom to the Jews which inhabit it. It does not think that the Jewish nation will ever be re-established there. The country is not large enough to hold them, and a civil government, according to the laws of Moses, is deemed inexpedient. But it thinks it will be an asylum for the oppressed Jews of Russian Poland and the provinces of the Danube. The Jewish *Messenger* looks at the question in the broader aspect of the gradual spread of religious liberty, and says:—

"'The world moves.' Religious liberty is now a principle of international law. Where it is denied the great Powers may intervene for its enforcement. No part of the triumph at Berlin is of such universal consequence as this declaration of human right. America was a century in advance of Europe, and America, while she did not sign the Treaty of Berlin, had previously, through her Consul at Bucharest, secured the concurrence of the European Powers in action which anticipated the conclusions of diplomacy. For the first time in the history of man a Nation's claim to existence as a state is made dependent upon its acceptance of the great principles of religious equality for all creeds. Thirty years ago but one of the Powers represented at Berlin accorded the Jew full civil rights, and successively in Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Italy and Turkey have the barriers been swept away that separated the Hebrew from his neighbors. Can Russia long delay the concession in her own dominions of civil and religious equality, which her veteran Chancellor sustained as the right of the Jews in Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia?"

Whatever may be the belief of thoughtful men in regard to christian doctrines, as such, they cannot overlook the immense influence which christianity may wield on the destinies of Asia. The distinctive influence of a christian civilization will completely change not only the religious belief of the people but their social customs and habits. The Sandwich Islands are the strongest testimony of what christianity may accomplish with an ignorant, degraded, barbarous nation. Hereafter the intricate questions relating to the East may bring on wars and bloodshed but they will be comparatively insignificant to the greater struggle which is just commencing, a struggle between religious faiths and opposite civilizations. And we can hardly doubt that this struggle will end with the "survival of the fittest."

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Present indications show that we have no reason to fear a solid south, though the "stalwart" republicans of the north may indulge in that cry in unison with the Bourbon democracy. The republicans of Iowa and Illinois have already attempted to rally the republicans with the energy and enthusiasm of other days to the support of the party with this cry. But we think they will find themselves greatly deceived. Such issues will not arouse the people. Besides it is a false one, brought forward by our corrupt politicians to distract attention from their misdeeds.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of meeting a well-informed gentleman from Tennessee. He went to that state in 1847 and has resided there since. He was a Union man before the war, served in the Union army and has been in the republican party since the war. Living at Chatanooga, within a short distance of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, he has had a good opportunity to be thoroughly informed on the situation. He thinks that President Hayes' policy is just what is needed. The opposite policy only solidified all the bourbon democrats with the conservative, well meaning, intelligent, property-holding class. He already sees as the result of this policy the disintegration of the democratic party in the south. The liberal and bourbon elements cannot work together except in opposition to corrupt government and military rule.

As evidence of this fact he showed me a letter written last Wednesday from Nashville which gives an account of a shooting affair. Judge Baxter, a bourbon democrat, is running for the position of judge of the circuit court. The independent democrats bitterly oppose his election. At a meeting held by the independents an address was delivered by a young man named Hicks, who bitterly assailed Baxter's character. The next day Hicks was shot by one of Baxter's sons and the assailant was also killed. This only shows the bitterness of feeling existing between the two factions which this last event will only deepen.

This same tendency is seen in Texas in the opposition to representatives Schleicher and Mills who are intelligent legislators and unwilling to be ruled by the Bourbon branch of the party. Lamar in Mississippi, Stephens in Georgia, and Hampton in South Carolina are stirring, influential men who have declared open war on the same branch of the democratic party. In two years we may expect to see the breach, which is already made, so wide that there can be no reconciliation. Then there will be no longer a solid south. This result all good patriots will hope for and may confidently expect.

The remarkable sale of four per cent. bonds during the last few days has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of Secretary Sherman. Last Thursday nearly $1,800,000 were subscribed for. Forty-six millions in four per cents have been subscribed within the last one hundred days, and the probabilities are that $100,000,000 will be taken in the next hundred days. Before President Hayes' term is ended we may expect to see all our five-twenty bonds refunded in four per cents. The saving effected in interest since the funding of the five twenty bonds began, if made a sinking fund, would pay the national debt in about sixty years.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says of Potter's committee at Atlantic City: "The witnesses *lie* all around on the beach." The *Inter-Ocean* says: "Down in New Orleans they are standing up and doing the same thing."

The laboring people of Washington think it better to loaf and beg or allow their families to go hungry than work for 75 cents a day. They belong to the greenback party, and have repealed that ordinance of God which says that man shall live by the sweat of his brow.

The Denver *News* is receiving subscriptions at lightning speed. A canvasser set out for Lake City from Denver on Friday morning, obtained twenty-five subscriptions during the day at Lake City and transmitted them to Denver so that they arrived in the afternoon's mail of the day of his departure.

The Philadelphia *Press* sees one of the amusing features of the Pueblo platform and says, "Colorado's democratic convention on Wednesday passed the regulation-fraud plank. This is the state whose representation in congress to-day is robbery of the people, and one of the most reckless and indefensible of the acts of the lawless democratic majority.

One of the cowardly editors who indulge in sneers at that brave officer, Gen. Howard, speaks of his not being desirous to overtake the Indians, while the same paper announces that Howard's "troops had marched through the trackless wilds, forty-five miles in a single day in pursuit." We wish Howard had a few of these editors with him and they would soon be satisfied about Howard's desires.

The action of the county convention in suggesting the name of Dr. N. S. Culver for the position of state treasurer is meeting the approbation of a large number of prominent republicans all over the state. In his own county the nomination is received with the greatest unanimity. The name of N. S. Culver on the state ticket will greatly increase the majority in this, the banner republican county of the state.

The democratic platform accuses the republican party of corruption, etc. Apropos to this is the following extract from the Trinidad *Enterprise-Chronicle*:

"El Paso and Gilpin counties are republican by large majorities, and their warrants are worth 100 cents on the dollar, while the warrants of Las Animas county—the banner democratic county—are at a discount of 60 per cent." Let the rising young statesman of Chinamen's row rise and explain."

James Freeman Clarke spoke the truth when he said, "The country is in peril to-day because there are so few statesmen in public life. We send men to congress to legislate on the currency, on finance, on taxation, who are mere local politicians, who have devoted their lives to the management of parties, who know nothing of political economy, nothing of commerce—men who imagine that by printing a sufficient number of pieces of paper with the word 'dollar' on them we shall make every one rich."

The *Times* says that a large number of gentlemen residing in Denver have said to its representatives, "We, as Democrats, have always voted the Democratic ticket, but we will never vote for W. A. H. Loveland, the man who has knowingly and persistently inflicted every possible damage upon the commerce of this city since he assumed control of the Colorado Central Railway." We may say that we know of prominent democrats in Colorado Springs who have said that they will vote for Hon. F. W. Pitkin if nominated.

Carl Schurz has recently decided that three years after the completion of any railroad the public lands granted to it may be pre-empted by any settler by paying $1.25 per acre to the road. This decision will cause a good many more severe denouncements of Schurz as incompetent, an impracticable theorist and sentimental reformer. Sargent of California, will probably first take up the cry in behalf of the Central Pacific to be followed by Senator Conkling in behalf of the Union Pacific. The estimated quantity of land along the lines of railroad which will thus be thrown into the market is as follows:—

	Acres.
Central Pacific	11,722,000
Union Pacific	10,764,947
Kansas Pacific	5,000,000
Denver Pacific	1,100,000
Total	28,586,947

The Nationals of Ohio "demand cheap capital and well paid labor in place of dear capital and cheap labor." This sounds mighty nice and will take with a certain class of laboring people, but shows that the author of the platform had no idea of what the relation between capital and labor is. Capital brings five per cent. interest in the east and unskilled labor is worth about one dollar a day. In this country capital is worth from twelve to eighteen per cent. and unskilled labor brings from one dollar and fifty cents to about two dollars and fifty cents a day. Resolutions or platforms cannot separate things closely allied. The nationalists make a mistake when they say that what benefits capital injures labor and what injures capital benefits labor. The interests of the two are identical, and any man like "our Patterson" and his patron saint Voorhees, who would put the two in conflict deserves the strongest condemnation.

OUR CITY'S BIRTHDAY.

ITS HUMBLE BEGINNING

Its Present Prosperity.

We are seven years old to-day and it is very natural that we should look back over our short history to the humble beginning of our beautiful and far-famed city. The idea of building a city on this spot first originated with General W. J. Palmer who visited southern Colorado several years ago. When Mr. Meeker of the New York *Tribune* was selecting a spot for the Greeley colony, General Palmer suggested this site to him. Mr. Meeker looked at the place and admired it but as he had determined to settle an agricultural community and there was so little water here he decided to go further north and selected the present site of the town of Greeley. At this time General Palmer had decided that a successful colony town in this country must be a temperance town. While building the Kansas Pacific railroad he had observed that most of the murders and revolting crimes which made the railroad towns so disreputable were caused almost solely by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors. He advised Mr. Meeker to make his colony a temperance one for reasons given above, and as this advice agreed with Mr. Meeker's convictions it was accepted.

When the Denver & Rio Grande railway was organized Gen. Palmer determined to found a colony on this site. The Fountaine colony was organized and elected the following officers on the 26th of June. —— President, Gen. R. A. Cameron, vice president, W. E. Pabor, secretary W. P. Mellen, treasurer, Maurice Kingsley, assistant treasurer, L. S. Nettleton, chief engineer.

TRUSTEES.—Gen. W. J. Palmer, Dr. R. H. Lamborn, Josiah C. Reiff, Gen. Robt. A. Cameron, Col. W. H. Greenwood, W. P. Mellen.

On the 28th of June Messrs. R. A. Cameron, W. E. Pabor, Maurice Kingsley, John Titcomb and John Potter arrived at this place to survey and stake it out. At this time Mayor France and Judge Rancall had their stock ranch here. During the spring a herd of antelopes regularly went to the Monument for water. This party was soon joined by Messrs. J. M. Colburn, Edward Copley and the two Inman boys from Greeley. In the presence of the above named gentlemen and a few tourists the first stake was driven seven years ago to-day. We publish the following account which appeared in one of the said papers at the time, because it shows in what spirit and with what hopes this little band founded this city. How far Gen. Cameron's bright anticipations have been realized, we leave our readers to infer.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 31, '71.

EDS. DENVER TRIBUNE.—The ceremony of driving the first stake in the new town of Colorado Springs took place this morning under the supervision and control of the officers of the Fountain Colony of Colorado. About 8 o'clock a. m., Messrs. Cameron, Pabor, Nettleton and Kingsley, of the colony, accompanied by the Misses Flowers, of Chicago, and other ladies Messrs. Sanborn and Nichols, of Greeley, Babcock, of Penn Yan, and the surveying party, proceeded to the spot. A large concourse of people soon assembled, and amid waving of handkerchiefs and hats and loud cheering, the first stake was driven in. Quite a number assisted in driving it home, and when Engineer Nettleton gave the last stroke, there were loud calls for a speech from General Cameron, who of course was compelled to respond. Assisted to an exalted position, on a pile of window sash, the general said

Assembled as we are, to initiate a new enterprise here in this beautiful valley and in the most delightful of all situations, it is well that on so important an occasion some simple ceremony like this should commemorate an event of so much importance. We are engaged in no chimerical enterprise; our undertaking has for its basis substantial and physical facts; and, indeed, if there were to be presented no other inducements why men and families should emigrate to this spot, that of health alone is sufficient. The Pacific coast has its fogs and vapors, and so have the islands of the sea, but here, in this dry, bracing and invigorating climate, every condition of life is comprised; the sick are restored to health; pales faces assume tints of roses; the aged renew their youth and are filled with fresh vigor and new life. This favored spot, sheltered by the Divide from the storms of the north, is soon to blossom into gardens of beauty, and homes where elegance reigns; here will rise groves and orchards, and over these hills the luxuriant vine will climb and yield its fruit in its season, to delight the hearts of those who watch its growth beneath the fostering touch of civilization. Added to these natural advantages of situation, let us not forget the magnificent scenery around us. Switzerland may boast of its glacier peaks and its icy-clad mountains, but nowhere is there scenery so grand and so varied, and so beautiful, as within the scope of our vision, as we look out from this favored spot and view the surroundings of our new and beautiful city. Here, on our left, lies the Chiann mountains, grandly beautiful in their rugged magnificence, sending the shadows far over the plain. Before us looms up Pike's Peak, its glorious dome now, henceforth and forever, "a joy of which poets have dreamed, and which is to be their realization in the years to come. Within sight of us, on the right, are the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, and Monument Park, each with natural attractions sufficient to draw an immense concourse of visitors from all parts of the country and the world, now that the Denver and Rio Grande railway is about to bring it into close and convenient communication with all parts of the east. Then we are not to forget, and could not if we so desired, the famous soda spring in our immediate vicinity; springs well known to the aborigine of the days that are gone, and famous already to the new civilization skirting the borders of the Rocky Mountains. Around these springs thousands of painted war chiefs with their followers, casting in their tributes of gold and silver in honor of the gods who charged the waters with life-giving powers; and as they bathed they felt their diseases depart from them as the evil spirits of old departed at the bidding and touch of the Master and Giver of life.

I have yet to see the first one of many hundreds I have met who have not been materially relieved or radically cured of troublesome disorders and dangerous diseases; and the time is not far distant when invalids from the north and from the south and from the east and from the west, will gather about these healing waters, to drink and be cured.

Having all these advantages, and many more we cannot now stop to enumerate, we can to-day, upon laying the corner stake in this new and to be flourishing city, [illegible] a most successful growth and a glorious future. In a few weeks the iron horse will startle with its echo the sabbaths of our town—civilization will rapidly follow, and in a few years as we look out from the porch of some magnificent temple, yet to be built, and see the wealth and beauty spread out before us, we shall be glad to be able to look back to the day, and at this simple, yet suggestive ceremony, [illegible] all this saw and part of [illegible]

> So we drove the first stake home
> In sight of Pike's Peak's glorious dome,
> In Colorado Springs new town
> The future city of renown.

The general was greeted with loud cheers at the conclusion of his impromptu remarks.

And so moves gradually toward the colonial movement which is to people our health-giving territory with the peoples and the civilization of the east. We cannot but record with pride these evidences of our growth, and we trust Colorado Springs will send out, as have its kindred colonial towns, an impetus and influence reaching to the very borders of our land.

[illegible]

When the town was originally laid out the founders desired that the business center of it should be in the vicinity of the College grounds, but owing to a want of water, Huerfano street was finally made the business center. It was [illegible] that the founders were compelled [illegible] their original design, a[illegible] the west instead of securing the Fountain [illegible] would have gone to Colorado City. [illegible] city grew with a fair degree of rapidity until the autumn of 1873, when its growth was very rapid and its apparent prosperity unparalleled. In the early part of 1875 the west began to feel the effect of the stringency in the eastern market which had continued since 1873. The grasshopper plague, the panic of 1873 and perhaps too much speculation in real estate all combined to check its career [illegible] speedy. Not until the autumn of 1876 did the city begin to recover from its disasters and since that time the growth has been steady and permanent.

Some idea of the growth of this city may be formed by a comparison of Colorado Springs in 1872, one year after its settlement, with Colorado Springs in 1878. In 1872 the occupied portion of the city was bounded by Tejon street on the east, [illegible] street on the north, Cascade avenue on the west and Cucharras street on the south. Then it was considered very venturesome to attempt to do any business on Tejon. Thirty buildings were erected and occupied by about two hundred inhabitants. The only two story buildings in the city were the Colorado Springs Hotel and the GAZETTE office. Some 250 [illegible] been set out on the streets which were surveyed by Messrs. L. S. Nettleton and [illegible] Potter.

Now the [illegible] buildings are [illegible] occupied by at least 5000 people [illegible] whom are permanent residents. We have no unoccupied houses or even [illegible] business firm and amounts [illegible] $2,600,000. The present [illegible] property is about $1,250,000. [illegible] was bought in 187[illegible] and paid for in scrip has been recently sold on Tejon street at the rate of $22,000 an acre. Lots valued at $100 in 187[illegible] now readily sell for $1000. We have a [illegible] house valued at $20,000, a [illegible] costing $8,000; a college building which will cost $20,000 when completed and an institute for the mute and blind. In 1872 the mail was kept in a cigar box in Field & Hill's store; in 1877 over 80,000 letters were mailed and the [illegible] received [illegible] a single quarter, while the money order business amounted to $20,[illegible]. In July, 187[illegible] the railroad received at this station 1,360,489 pounds of freight for $5,32[illegible]. In July, 1878, 3,883,594 pounds were received for $6,604.06. In July, 1877, 177,906 pounds were forwarded for $306.64. In July, 1878, 2,484,549 pounds were forwarded for $5,041.71.

The above facts will incompletely show the extent of our growth and prosperity. The wisdom and foresight of our founders has been fully tested. The city is what it was intended to be, a home for intelligent, cultivated, well-disposed people, a sanitarium for invalids. Of its future we cannot expect too much when we think of the past. We would specially acknowledge the assistance rendered in furnishing information to us by Major McAllister, Mayor France and John Potter, and regret that this work, so incompletely accomplished, could not have been placed in their hands.

We close with the following prophetic quotation regarding Manitou in Fitz Hugh Ludlow's "Heart of the Continent" published in 1868, the reality of which we see when we remember that last year Manitou furnished 18,000 lodgings and is now crowded with the wealth, culture and fashion not only of this state, but the entire country and Europe:—

"When Colorado becomes a state, the springs of the Fountaine will constitute its spa. In air and scenery no more glorious summer residence could be imagined. The Coloradan of the future, astonishing the echoes of the Rocky foot-hills by a railroad from Denver to Colorado Springs, and running down on Saturday to stop over Sunday with his family, will have little cause to envy us easterners our Saratoga as he paces up and down the piazza of the Spa Hotel, mingling his full flavored Havana with the lovely air, quite [illegible] breathed before, which is floating down upon him from the snow peaks of the range."

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CHURCH DIRECTORY [illegible]

[illegible]

LODGES

[illegible]

The Ball at the Manitou House

[illegible] from [illegible] Manitou House [illegible] of the season [illegible] Manitou [illegible] Our dance [illegible] the [illegible] night. So [illegible] there were [illegible] what was [illegible] number of [illegible] of the [illegible] Mr and Mrs [illegible] ball where [illegible] The [illegible] who [illegible] and the [illegible] ladies [illegible] with [illegible] carefully [illegible] the [illegible] were very handsome [illegible] dresses particularly attractive. When we think of the early days of Colorado Springs and Manitou we wonder at the grace and beauty which we saw at this entertainment. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreen and flowers. Among the most graceful and beautiful dancers of the evening were [illegible] Wheeler, Miss Turner, Miss Rounds, Miss Day, the Misses Aiken, Miss McCarthy and many other ladies whose names we did not learn. About one o'clock the company began to disperse well pleased with the pleasant entertainment Mr Barker and his amiable wife had provided for them.

Among the visitors from our city and guests at the Manitou hotels present we learned the names of the following:

Mr and Mrs Fred Conant, Mr and Mrs Will Bacon, Mr and Mrs [illegible] H Bacon, Mr and Mrs [illegible] Barlow, Dr Sutherland and wife, Mr and Mrs Fairfield, Mr and Mrs Stephenson, Mr and Mrs Wilbur, Mr and Mrs Odell, Mr and Mrs G S Barnes, Mr and Mrs Paul Francke, Mr and Mrs D [illegible] Day, Mr and Mrs [illegible] Briggs, Mr and Mrs Rand, the Misses Nellie and Kitty Aiken, Rounds, Wolfe, Richardson, McCarthy, Emerson, Studebaker, Day, Sawyer, St Gem, Mr Wheeler, Mrs Kerens, Mrs Shoune, Mrs Anderson, Mrs Hall, [illegible]tten, Dr Anderson, Messrs Socroft, Harrison, Lee, McIntire, A B [illegible]efferty, G H [illegible]efferty, I Martin, D J Martin, Goodrich, Grant, Mat Wilbur, True, I Adams, Adams, Greenough, Lamborn, Austin, Rutherford, McMorris, Lippelt, Kennedy, Ouercin, Spencer, Aiken, and many others unknown to us.

The return home was very unpleasant as the night was very dark and stormy. One carriage was capsized but no damage done either to the team or occupants.

Robbery and Capture

Night before last while Charles Stockbridge and his brother [illegible] Stockbridge were asleep in Manitou, their room was entered and a handsome gold hunting [illegible] together with some silver change was taken from Charles Stock[illegible] and about six dollars [illegible]. Nothing [illegible] until late yesterday [illegible] o'clock two suspicious [illegible] at the station [illegible] succeed [illegible] away [illegible] About seven [illegible] jewelry [illegible] the chain [illegible] and stat[illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] Morris [illegible] summoned [illegible] business [illegible] when the [illegible] have captured [illegible] summoned and [illegible] the stolen property on him [illegible] He took him to the county [illegible] where the jail refused to receive him [illegible] The men were [illegible] [illegible] were finally [illegible] placed in confinement at the [illegible] [illegible] Dr Bell [illegible]

Personal

[illegible] of the state [illegible] the Manitou House.

[illegible] of the supreme [illegible] registered at the Cliff House.

Gen [illegible] B Fisk, a prominent [illegible] registered at the [illegible]

[illegible] the genial [illegible] of Rip Van Winkle fame [illegible] registered at the Manitou House.

Hon Lot M Morrill, ex-governor of Maine, ex United States senator, ex secretary of the treasury and now collector of the port at Portland, is at the Manitou House.

Prof Judson Smith and Albert Wright of Oberlin College, Rev J H Pratt, of Kansas, M Vincent of Ohio and Rev. J J Cross of this city returned yesterday from a pleasant camping trip to Twin Lakes, Mt Lincoln and Leadville.

Real Estate Transfers

Chas Hallowell to Wm Bush lot [illegible] block 53 .... $ 250

K G Gage to Chas White, e ½ of [illegible] of sw ¼ and e [illegible] sw [illegible] section 5, town[illegible] of range 66 west, ... 1500

[illegible] Stephenson to Mary J Marsh [illegible] and 14 in Elizabeth H Wolfe's subdivision of block 245 addition [illegible] 450

[illegible] Ayer [illegible] Sheslyn lots [illegible] block 2 500

United States to H J Walker [illegible] of ne [illegible] sw [illegible] of ne [illegible] of [illegible] section 17 township 12 s [illegible] range 67 west

Wool is daily being brought into town in large quantities. Yesterday B J [illegible] wool was brought to town in seven [illegible] drawn by fourteen yoke of oxen. His entire wool crop will be in the neighborhood of 10,000 pounds. I R Hoyt finished weighing his wool yesterday. The weight was over 18,000 pounds. Col W J Holt sheared 28,000 pounds from 8,000 head. Most of the wool is sold here.

From last Sunday's Daily

We have a very dangerous man in our neighborhood by the name of Theodore Cox. Recently he was at work for E. Johnson but on account of cruelty to the stock he was discharged. This afternoon he was seen by Frank Johnson and A [illegible] Lawton firing at some cows without any reason but from pure devilishness. He wounded three or four cows whose owners was unknown. As the owner of the cows are unknown no warrant was taken out against him for trespass. It was thought he could be arrested for cruelty to animals but no authority under the statutes for doing this could be found. It is too bad that there is not, for such a brute should be put where he can not do any more harm.

Over 250,000 pounds of ore are on the platform of the freight depot, besides nineteen car loads of freight on a side track, ready for shipment.

Owen Smith and O K Palmer, the two men who were arrested charged with stealing a watch chain, pencil case and about $5.00 in money from Chas Stockbridge and brother on the night of the 25th had a hearing yesterday morning before Judge Price. Both were bound over in the sum of $500 each to appear at the next term of the district court. Palmer is a gentlemanly looking fellow and had in his pockets at the time of arrest, several recommendations from different railroads all giving him a good character. Smith on the contrary looks as though he was capable of perpetrating any petty theft and then of attempting to crawl out of it by throwing the charge at some one else's head. We are inclined to think that in this case this will prove true.

Abstract of the Meteorological Record of Colorado College, Colorado Springs

WEEK ENDING [illegible] 27 1878

Highest barometer 30.149 inches Sunday
Lowest barometer 29.767 inches Thursday
Range 0.18 inches
Mean barometer 30.054 inches
Highest thermometer 85 Sunday
Lowest thermometer 59.5 Friday
Range 27.5
Greatest daily range 24.5 Sunday
Least daily range 14.5 Saturday
Mean daily range 20.4
Mean thermometer [illegible]
Wind prevailing direction west
Total number of miles traveled during the week 1045
Mean humidity [illegible] per cent of saturation
Total rainfall 1.58 inches

[illegible] H [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday's Daily

THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.

A [illegible] Entertainment Enjoyed

Interesting Exercises &c &c

At an early hour last evening many people began gathering on the lawn in front of the public school building to participate in the exercises given for the benefit of the Colorado College. The grounds had been neatly and prettily laid out with booths and tents in the form of a semi[illegible] where a committee [illegible] dis[illegible] edibles in the shape of peaches, ice cream, sandwiches, coffee, lemonade [illegible] in a manner which met the approval [illegible] Shortly after [illegible] a large number of lanterns with which the grounds were hung were lighted making a handsome and picturesque display. The view from Cascade avenue was especially brilliant reminding one [illegible] of an old fashioned camp meeting, except at times when the band played when as we heard it remarked it was as good as a circus. By 8 o'clock the grounds were thronged with a goodly number of people all bent upon enjoying themselves and in keeping time to the music by the Colorado Springs band the minutes flew swiftly till the hour for the commencement of the public exercises arrived.

THE PUBLIC EXERCISES

After a brief and felicitous introductory address, by Rev A L Vail the chairman of the evening, that gentleman introduced Major McAllister, who addressed the meeting as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. We are told by those who have traveled through Africa that when a troop of elephants arrive upon the banks of a stream, they compel the smallest and weakest one of the herd to try the ford, and if he is not carried down by the current the larger ones deem it entirely prudent to follow after their weak leader. Our friends here have adopted the custom of the elephants by compelling the least of their number to take the initiative and if I make out to get along, they will doubtless appear before you with much confidence. In the few remarks that I may make during the [illegible] minutes allowed me I will confine myself altogether to a brief statement of the business affairs of the college. Many of you will remember that the work of building up this institution was begun as far back as the winter of [illegible]73-4. For two years owing to the financial depression in the East, our labors were productive of but meagre results although able and zealous friends advocated our cause. It was not until about eighteen months ago that the light first dawned upon us. Our prosperity began when Rev E P Tenney assumed the presidency of the college. He told us that nothing could or would be done by the friends of education in the East, until we manifested our interest in the matter by securing ground and putting up a suitable building. We set about this and in a few weeks secured subscriptions amounting to about $11,676. Of this sum about $7,960 was in cash, $1,525 in land, $265 in material, $100 in stock, $626 in work, $200 in trade (mdse), and $1,000 in miscellaneous securities. Of the cash subscriptions $1,000 was given by that generous friend of the college, Hon. H W. Austin, of Chicago, whose liberality we can never forget. Of the amount subscribed there has been paid in cash, labor and materials about $4,500. We are in debt, however, for work done and materials furnished from $1,500 to $2,000. This we are very anxious to liquidate, and if our friends who have not yet paid up the subscriptions will do so at once we can go on and finish the building within three months.

President Tenney has secured in the east endowments amounting to about $30,000, and all the expenses of carrying on the work of education here, excepting a small sum paid as tuition, has been also secured by him. This has greatly relieved us, and we have nothing now to do but to go on and finish the building. We have on hand nearly all the stone necessary, most of which has been paid for. We owe however, for nearly all the timber thus far used, and considerable sums are due the carpenters and masons.

Right here it is only proper that I should say a word touching the generosity of our noble friends in the east who have contributed to our endowment fund. They are not directly interested in founding a college here, but contribute their means in order that their fellow men may be made better wiser and happier, and that by educating our people republican institutions may be more surely and firmly established. Our next term commences about the first of September. Our faculty is probably not excelled in ability and accurate and varied scholarship, by that of any educational institution west of the Mississippi river. I will only add ladies and gentlemen, that we greatly need money now in order that the college building may be finished at once. If there are those in our midst who have not yet contributed toward the work we have so much at heart, they would by so doing place us under a lasting debt of gratitude.

Music by the cornet band was followed by the introduction of

PROF ALBERT A WRIGHT,

of Oberlin College, who said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — The liberal sciences should be given a large and generous place in the curriculum of our colleges: astronomy, botany, geology, etc should be prominently persistently taught. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century science has advanced as it never had before: now we are making rapid strides in this direction. The mind can scarcely conceive what is before us in the near future. It has required two hundred years of patient persistent training to arrive at our present exalted position in this respect. We shall advance much faster in the future. Here is geology [illegible] its [illegible] unfoldings proves the universality of the college — an idea combatted by Voltaire because of its added weight to the teaching of holy writ — and which is now receiving the attention of the best minds of the country. One of my pupils at Canon City has unearthed the fossil remains of a monster of the deep, a leviathan indeed, which speaks to us of the [illegible] past and inspires us with a desire to ascertain facts in reference to what was in the ages long gone. So also in reference to astronomy — that grand science — in the accurate knowledge of which there are men before me who weeks ago told you the exact moment and second the total eclipse would occur to day and so of other sciences. We usually spend four or five years over Greek and Latin or other languages — very useful, its true, but to the detriment of our intellectual [illegible] in the sciences which are equally useful and much more practical. Morally considered the sciences have a great value. They help to make men honest. Truth the truth is the cry of the scientist. Professor [illegible] the great English astronomer declared and strenuously maintained that the planet Mercury was habitable. Afterward he was convinced of his error and he frankly acknowledged the mistake. He was willing to sacrifice his opinion in order that the truth might prevail. You are here well able to place in your curriculum a liberal provision for the pursuit of scientific knowledge. Here you have all the natural advantages necessary to the successful prosecution of these studies. Here are the air and the clear sky so necessary in astronomical studies; here are the wonderful varieties of floral specimens in which the botanist may revel; it will here be easy to be unearthed the more wonderful [illegible] formations from the granite at the bottom to the very latest washout of the very latest freshet. Friend let me congratulate you on your noble effort in the past and in the present to place a knowledge of these liberal sciences as well as that of a more general character within the reach of all who may come under the educational influences of Colorado College.

Then followed a song "Drifting with the Tide" by Messrs Ed Wentworth, John Spencer, Chas Hansel and George Hansel. Well rendered.

HON WM S JACKSON,

being introduced by the chairman spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. You know, who know me best, that I am not a member of the graduating class. My desire is that the graduates be put forward who are able to speak knowingly on scientific subjects and of those things in which they may prove more interesting than myself. It is necessary, however, that some one present the selfish side of the question—self interest. But first of all I thank the ladies for their noble efforts in helping to bring to successful issue the doubtful undertaking of establishing in our midst an institution of learning such as we love to think Colorado College will be. They deserve, and have, as I believe, our unstinted gratitude and praise. There is no use in trying to conceal the fact that those who build those vast arteries of trade, the railroads, have decreed that a great share of our present liberal trade shall be taken away from us, and that this city shall in the near future perhaps, be made to depend upon her sanitary and educational advantages. The farmer, profiting by the favorable conditions of seed and soil plants that which in his opinion will produce the most profitable crop. In the establishment and maintenance in our midst of an educational institution such as this college is to be, we but do as the farmer does, and others do who look to self-interest. The influence of the college permeates every thing, moulds the educational, moral and social interests of the people, and becomes an active agent in the promotion of our material prosperity.

To this end there is something more to do than to donate the grounds and the college building. We must show our devotion to the work by a constant, persistent endeavor to make this overshadowing interest, in all its bearings, a complete and acknowledged success. Let us place good seed in good ground in order that it may bring forth good fruit.

By invitation Major W H. Macomber sang his favorite, "Camping Out," which was well received.

REV DR SALTER

Of Iowa made a few appropriate remarks concerning the developement of the nation through its educational influences, but time and space forbid even a synoptical report.

HON. LOT M. MORRILL,

Of Maine, followed in an interesting address of about ten minutes. After speaking of the similarity of the granite hills of New England with those of Colorado [illegible] paid a very glowing tribute to the Centennial state and prophesied for her a glorious future, when the desert should indeed blossom as the rose, when the grand old mountains should yield up their hidden treasures enriching the commonwealth, and when education and intelligence promulgated by Colorado College and kindred institutions should diffuse themselves throughout the state and the nation.

"Gathering up the Shells from the Sea shore" was here given by the male quartette, when

GEN CLINTON B FISK

delivered the closing address of the evening. We regret exceedingly that we are absolutely debarred the privilege of giving an extended report of the general's remarks, as the effort was a most happy one and frequently called forth laughter and applause. He closed with the advice to young men and young women to see to it that they avail themselves of the educational advantages offered by Colorado College to prepare themselves for active and useful citizenship in this country and also in that other and better country.

Major McAllister then invited everyone to partake liberally of the refreshments before going home, an invitation that was quite generally accepted.

At the close of these unusually interesting and profitable public exercises the band played another of their choice selections, after which the tables were surrounded and the ladies were kept busy until a late hour attending to the wants of their many patrons. And right here we would say that the various committees having the entertainment in charge are deserving of the highest credit for the successful manner in which the entertainment was carried out being due alone to their efforts. We understand that the entertainment will net a handsome proceeds for the benefit of the college and we hope that any future entertainments for the same object will meet with the same success.

Colorado College

Want of time compelled the committee to cut short some of the addresses at the Feast of Lanterns on Monday night. Among those who did not speak whom we all would like to have heard was Prof Smith. He has kindly furnished us with an abstract of the remarks he proposed to make and we publish it below.—ED

To the Editor of the Gazette —

I was very greatly interested in the so called Feast of Lanterns held Monday evening in the interest of Colorado College. And as owing to the undue length of the programme, I was prevented from making the remarks which I had been invited to offer on that occasion, and as there are some things I greatly wished to say I take this mode of presenting some of my thoughts to the public.

The nature of the rally on Monday evening, first suggests the first point I wish to make. It was the whole community and not those that [illegible] that gathered and shared in the occasion. This [illegible] most happy fact in the fortunes of Colorado College, that it has been planted and cherished and is enthusiastically supported by the citizens of the village irrespective of denominational lines of any kind. It does not belong to any church but to the town. It is the child the pride the crown of the community. Here is a Christian college surrounded by a sympathizing public forming one chief attraction of the town destined to be the chief interest and ground of importance to the town before many years are past. This is a most happy circumstance in the history of the college and augurs well for its future prosperity. Having been myself officially connected for twelve years past with Oberlin College Ohio similarly identified in history and interest with the village in which it stands I am prepared to judge and to assure the friends of Colorado College that in this friendliness and warm support of the community is one chief source of the strength of their college the best promise of future prosperity.

The officers of the college its faculty and trustees will be wise if they recognize this advantage constantly and by every legitimate means foster and increase the interest and pride of the home community in the college. And the citizen will highly consult their own interests and the prosperity and good name of the town if they devise generous things for the college, and make it one of the principal objects to be provided for liberally furnished with all it needs for its work, if its faculty and trustees are held in honor and its students are cordially welcomed to their homes, and churches and hearts.

The location of the college seems eminently happy and wisely chosen. Colorado Springs is delightful for situation of healthful air, inspiring prospects, filling up with an orderly, intelligent, religious population without a saloon or place of evil resort, adapted in almost every respect to be a University town. It is also very central in the state with reference to the great lines of communication. The college is thus made easily accessible to its natural constituency, and may reasonably expect to draw to its instruction the youth from every part of the state from the plains, on whose western border it lies, from the mountains, whose heights are visible from its windows, from farm and mine, and shop, and mill, from every part and class of the growing population, and from beyond the state of Colorado it may well expect constant patronage. Wyoming, and Utah, and Arizona, and New Mexico, these vast spaces filled with the [illegible] sources of wealth [illegible] dense population [illegible] the borders of Colorado [illegible] present look to the [illegible] tion the future of their leaders and preachers and professors [illegible] location of Colorado College [illegible] with a true wisdom and [illegible] sight. A vigorous and well [illegible] here [illegible] other forces combined [illegible] give shape intellectual and social and moral [illegible] these vast and important [illegible] most grand and [illegible] prospect [illegible] thus opened before the college.

And this suggests my third [illegible] point. Colorado College has a wide most commanding mission [illegible] early fortunate [illegible] sustains to the present [illegible] and character of one of the [illegible] ant sections of our common country [illegible] character which it [illegible] ity and [illegible] broad and most [illegible] which to exert their elevating power. The graduates of [illegible] the remainder of [illegible] to stamp the character [illegible] and religious [illegible] will throughout [illegible] centuries. A [illegible] the next [illegible] largely depend [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

From W[illegible]

A Pleasant Entertainment

At [illegible] the parlors of the [illegible] evening in response [illegible] Mr Barker the gen[illegible] proprietor. We [illegible] hundred [illegible] which was the [illegible] The music furnished by the orchestra was pronounced by all [illegible] second to none. Miss [illegible] Kittery [illegible] of [illegible] summers [illegible] most beautiful [illegible] At eleven o'clock refreshments [illegible] after which the dance [illegible] for some time.

We congratulate Mr Barker [illegible] success which has attended the [illegible] and trust that [illegible] by many more [illegible] are compelled [illegible] giving the names [illegible] from home [illegible] ent.

Yesterday three [illegible] of them son of Mr [illegible] other [illegible] hunting [illegible] They [illegible] stools and [illegible] rooms picked and ate [illegible] the evening they became [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] found them suffering [illegible] the stomach and vomit[illegible] ing with them two [illegible] relieving the two [illegible] younger [illegible] dition. This should be [illegible] boys and even grown up [illegible] not know the difference between mushrooms and toad stools. The [illegible] there is only one certain way of [illegible] difference [illegible] they are toad stools if you live [illegible] mushrooms.

A little son of Mr Geo South [illegible] siding in the west part of the town [illegible] playing about the railroad track [illegible] (Monday) was struck by the engine attached to the north bound [illegible] express, and thrown to one side with considerable violence, but happily without sustaining any serious injury.

We had a very enjoyable serenade from the Italian Band, which greatly [illegible] and soothed us in the weeks [illegible] hour. Any special compassion shown in this copy of the paper may be attributed to the softening influences of music which hath power, &c

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

A very pleasant affair took place at the residence of Mr. Chas. Walker last evening, it being in honor of the birthday of his daughter, Miss Louisa.

A lady lost two railroad tickets which were enclosed in an envelope with a letter extending their time. The finder will please leave the tickets at the GAZETTE office.

Last evening we had the pleasure of meeting Gen. Myers, who courteously submitted to an "interview." He thinks the opportunities for a good observation were better at Pike's Peak than at any other signal station, because of its greater elevation and the consequent rarity of the atmosphere. At the level of the sea the pressure of the atmosphere is nearly twice as great as at the summit of Pike's Peak. The observation at the Peak was very satisfactory. He thinks that no observation of the eclipse of the sun has been made with an accuracy and interest with which this has been observed in this country. The absence of the red protuberance and the corresponding absence of the reddish tinge of the corona seems to show that the color of the latter was received from the former. Gen. Myer observed an eclipse in Virginia at an elevation of 5,000 feet some years ago, and this suggested in part the idea of an observation from Pike's Peak. He intends to leave to-day, a fact which our people will generally regret, as we have enjoyed the perfectly clear days since he has been here.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

Messrs. James B. and John B. Murphy have nearly completed their new house on South Nevada Avenue. The plastering is done in the best of style. There are panelings, cornice and marbled work, all in keeping with the elegant interior and exterior of the building.

A movement is now being made by some of our leading citizens toward erecting a music stand in some prominent part of the city for the benefit of the cornet band so that they can give from one to two open air concerts every week during the season. We hope the business men will heartily respond when they are called upon.

The excursion party for the Grand Canon, numbering some seventy-five, left the city yesterday morning shortly after 7 o clock, reaching Canon City at 11.30, where the party dined, after which they took carriages for the Grand Canon, where over an hour was spent in viewing the magnificent scenery of this wonderful place. Returning to Canon City the party took the cars at 6.30, arriving home at 12.20, tired, but much pleased with the trip.

We clipped the following from a letter to the Springfield *Republican* from Colorado: "Four years ago Prof Kerr of Colorado college was told at St. Louis by the best doctors there that he could not live to reach Colorado, and that do what he might he would die at once. But he came straightway to Colorado, and is now a strong man, building and equipping laboratories himself, assaying metals, digging up fossils in the mountains, and doing, altogether, more work than any man should."

We think we can tell as good stories about advertising in the GAZETTE as anybody can. Last week a pair of horses strayed during the day and search for them during the evening and all the next day was unsuccessful. Discouraged, the owner came to the GAZETTE office and advertised that they were lost. The horses, knowing by instinct, apparently, what their master was doing and that they could not remain lost longer, gave up the contest and walked quietly into their master's yard where they were found grazing by their owner on his return from the GAZETTE office.

The picnic of the Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday school was a great success. The party, numbering 120, made a forty minutes run to Husted's station when the cars were placed on a side track. They had a good time in the grove near by and hoisted the American flag in the top of one of the tallest trees. The party left the grove at 5 o'clock and arrived in the city at 6 o clock, happy and joyous. The party desire to express publicly their gratitude to Mr. C. R. Husted who was at the station named for him and so kindly furnished his team to transport the baggage and invalids to the grove.

Fremont County.

The following is an abstract of assessment of property in Fremont county, Colorado, for the year 1878.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	VALUE.
	Lands and improvements,	$281,280 00
	Town lots and improv's,	177,503 00
1,871	Horses	66,611 00
88	Mules	4,395 00
51	Asses	557 00
14,292	Cattle	127,758 00
575	Sheep	802 00
517	Swine	2,352 00
20	Goats	33 00
	Clocks and watches	3,880 00
	Musical instruments	4,354 00
	Carriages & other vehicles	13 877 00
	Moneys and credits	61,782 00
	Capital in manufactures	475 00
	Capital in merchandise	38,480 00
	Stocks or shares	10,180 00
	Household furniture	21,310 00
	Jewelry, gold & silver plate	894 00
	All other property not enumerated above, including railroad stock	122,772 00
		$945,303 00

Almost a Fire.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon smoke was seen issuing from the roof of the livery stable of Messrs. Cook & Shepherd, on Cucharas street, and upon examination it was found that a pile of bedding and sacks which was in the loft, was on fire. Mr. Shepherd, who was on the premises at the time, heard his hired man cal out for help to which he responded. For a while it was "nip and tuck" between them and the fire, but with the assistance of a few neighbors it was finally put out. Fortunately the ditch in front of their premises was running at the time, or the consequences might have been more serious. How the fire originated is a mystery, as the materials that were consumed had the appearance of having been smouldering for some time.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 30, 1878.—

Allen, L M	Miller, P E
Avonson, W P	Merwin, Coke
Anderson, Miss H	Pasters, Adam
Bussek, W H	Rae, Neil
Barnes, Chas.	Reade, J B
Carr, Samuel	Schyhook, Mr L
Darr, Miss Alla N	Sherman, E B
Dickson, Mrs M	Seaver, Wm F
Ditto, Henry D	Saltiel, E H
Hobson, C	Sullivan, Joe T
Harmon, Miss M L	Tompson, C D
Horn, D R	Thompson, Calvin
King, Chas N	Williams, Lizzie
Lake, J K	

FOREIGN.

Craig, Alice	Paige, C F

MEXICAN.

Sr. Don Vritor Sanches,
Sr. Don Abelino Aguirres,
Donna Maria Samora,
Don Juan de Jesus Lopez,
Ajlario la Gan.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

JOHN POTTER, P. M.

Personal

Prof. Henry Morton, a distinguished physist of New York, is at the Beebee House.

Miss Louie G. Kenyon, of this city, has gone to Denver, to spend a few weeks with friends.

Mr. J. C. Johnson, formerly of this place, but more recently of Lake City, returned to this city last night, and intends making this his future home.

We received a pleasant call last evening from Chas. H. Fenn, the "Boss" man at Col Counselman's sheep ranch. Charlie is looking first class, and seems to be at home in sheep matters. He will return to-day

J. Norman Lockyer, the distinguished English astronomer, is at the Beebee House. He is the author of "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy," "Contributions to Solar Physics," and other standard works on science. Recently he was the editor of "Nature," a scientific weekly, and we suppose that he still holds that position.

Prof Henry Draper, of the college of the city of New York, is at the Beebee House. Prof. Draper has on the Hudson the largest telescope in the country and has given much attention to photographic, spectroscopic examination of the moon and other bodies. He obtained some excellent photographs of the phenomena.

Santa Fe Academy.

We take the following description of the establishment of the Santa Fe Academy from the *New Mexican*. The Academy will prepare students for Colorado College and may be properly considered its branch. All interested in the college will be glad to learn this, as it will greatly extend the range of its influence as well as increase the number of students. Already two natives of New Mexico have arranged to come here to college this fall, and we may soon expect classes of ten and fifteen yearly. Dr. Bliss, who is the principal, will spend most of his time in the east raising funds, but will lecture there on Spanish language and literature during the year. The *New Mexican* says:

The event of the week for Santa Fe has been the taking of the initiative for the establishment of a school on a liberal basis, having for its ultimate object higher or collegiate education; but for the present and as the school shall advance such practical grade and breadth of curriculum as shall be adapted to current necessities. This announcement will doubtless occur to some as having the sound of an old story and a doubtful outcome. However this may be, we are conscious of living in a day of progress, and that progress is in store for New Mexico now, more than ever before.

With the grading of the superstructure inside the territory—now for the first—for the iron trail and the iron horse; have come the agents of the "American Educational and Collegiate Association" with a substantial proposition in hand having in view the object stated.

President Tenney, of Colorado Springs College, on behalf of the association, submits a proposition in writing; in brief, to furnish a competent teacher, a professor in higher English, free of expense, with such additional professors as may be necessary from time to time as the number of pupils shall increase and the curriculum of study shall be extended and broadened. The terms, in the main, on which teachers are thus furnished is that they shall be Christian, with Bible reading and prayer in school, and specially stipulating that the school shall be under neither ecclesiastical nor political control.

What is expected locally is the furnishing of school rooms, furniture and necessary accommodation, and the salary of such additional teachers as may be thought necessary in primary branches. For these purposes sums received for tuition may be applied.

The proposition seems to us at once liberal and practical; very much more so than propositions on the same subject made in the past. With the gentlemen, who it will be seen have given it their countenance and support, we believe it embodies the key note of success.

Articles of incorporation were filed on the 24th day of July at the secretary's office, and the following board of trustees have been duly elected: To serve for one year James H. Means and Charles A. Richardson of Boston; for two years, Rosell T. Cross and Prof. Winthrop D. Sheldon of Colorado Springs, and Wm. Barrows, Reading, Mass.; for three years, Edwin B. Webb, D. D., Boston, and Alexander G. Irvine, and Col. J. P. Willard, U. S. A., Santa Fe; for four years, Prof. T. N. Haskell, Denver, Wm. W. Griffin and Lehman Spiegelberg, Santa Fe; for five years, Dr. B. M. Thomas, Judge H. L. Waldo, Santa Fe, and Prof. E. P. Tenney, Colorado Springs; for six years, Hon. Wm. G. Ritch, Bernard Seligman and Prof. Charles R. Bliss, of Santa Fe.

The following officers were designated: President of the board, Hon. W. G. Ritch; vice president, Judge H. L. Waldo; treasurer, Wm. W. Griffin; secretary, Charles R. Bliss. Executive committee, Bernard Seligman, chairman; H. L. Waldo, Wm. W. Griffin, Charles R. Bliss, W. G. Ritch, secretary, and Alexander G. Irvine.

The Board of Trustees formally accepted the propositinn of President Tenney before mentioned, and will proceed at once to provide the necessary accommodations and to place the Santa Fe Academy fairly on its feet. Prof. Charles R. Bliss, it is understood will be appointed Principal. For the present his time will be largely devoted to looking after the interests of the Academy east.

As we believe every liberal and patriotic citizen of the Territory will heartily wish this enterprise every success, so do we also wish it every success.

It is well to remark in addition that the "American Educational and Collegiate Association" has been in existence about sixty years, and numbers among the colleges which it has aided and established, Oberlin and Marietta of Ohio, Wabash of Indiana, Olivet of Illinois, Ripon and Beloit of Wisconsin, and Colorado Springs of Colorado.

[From Friday's Daily.]

At their meeting yesterday the county commissioners appointed General B. F. Crowell superintendent of the flag pole about to be erected on the new court house.

The colored elite of the city were out in force last night, enjoying a regular "break-down," and judging from appearances all seemed happy, with the prospect of making a full night of it.

Rev. Mr. Gage called yesterday and showed us some beautiful specimens which he gathered on Badger creek during his recent mountain trip. Among them were fine specimens of sards, opals and moss agates.

A few days ago Mrs. Manning, while out riding near Manitou Park with her youngest child was severely injured by the overturning of her carriage by a frightened horse. She struck on her head and it was thought at first that her injuries would prove fatal, but we are glad to state that they are not as severe as at first supposed and that she is improving constantly. The child was unhurt.

Personal.

J. Liberman, a prominent clothing dealer from Chicago, is at the Crawford.

Lieut. Sam Very, of the U. S. Navy, is sojourning at the Crawford.

Lieut. C. A. Greenough leaves this morning for New York, where he will remain until fall.

Mrs. A. Sagendorf, from Denver, returned last evening.

Dr. R. T. Taylor, of Leadville, arrived in town yesterday.

Madame Rita, the popular artist, is at the Crawford House.

E. C. Watkins, Michigan, and C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., members of the Ute commission, are at the Manitou House.

We had a pleasant chat with our old friend Tom Russell yesterday. Tom concluded his old home was as good a place as any to spend his honey-moon, before settling down in Kansas as a jovial old farmer.

The many friends of Miss Ittie Bond will be interested in learning of her marriage to Mr. James R. Newbern, on the 22d of July. Mr. Newbern is a prominent young planter living a few miles east of Brownsville, Tenn. The same paper, from which we receive our information, chronicles the marriage of Mr. T Eli Bond and Miss Carrie Bishop.

The New Court House.

The building of the new court house has been let to Joseph Dozier for $3,750. According to the terms of the contract the building must be ready for occupancy October 1st. The building will be situated on the southeast corner of Kiowa street and Nevada avenue, with the front on Nevada avenue. The house will be built of wood in a substantial manner. Its size will be 76.6x32 feet. The main entrance opens directly into a large room 30x31. A counter will divide this room similar to the one now in use. In the rear of this room are two rooms about 14 feet square, one of which is to be used as a private room by the clerk and recorder, and the other by the assessor. In the extreme rear will be the private room of Judge Colburn, 15x18, and a vault 9.5x12.6.

The entrance to the second story will be on the rear. The entire second story will be used for a court room and two jury rooms. The court room will be 31x60, which will have a seating capacity of over 400. The jury rooms are raised about three feet above the floor of the court room and a platform can be very easily put up in front so that, using the jury rooms as dressing rooms, there will be a very convenient hall for theatricals, etc. The court room will be let as a hall for the present.

The county will pay for the building in three years and then will have the building on hand as the net proceeds of this wise speculation of our county commissioners.

Base Ball.

As was announced, the game of base ball between the Tray Artists, of Manitou, and the Colorado Springs club took place in Alamo park. The weather was very fine but hot. The game was called at 3.15 p. m. with the Springs club at the bat, and at the opening it was thought by most of the spectators present—about 150—that the visitors would win, but the Springs boys soon got down to their work. The Manitou club played a very good game, although their game was played by Sheahan and Scarf, the pitcher and catcher. The Springs boys outbatted and outfielded their opponents, and they all did some good playing, making very few errors. The playing of Spencer and Howbert was especially commendable. The following is the

SCORE.

COLORADO SPRINGS. Players.	R.	O.	TRAY ARTISTS. Players.	R.	O.
Tracey	2	2	Sheahan	2	1
Howbert	3	1	Williams	0	3
Blount	2	1	Scarf	2	1
Mellen	2	2	Mollynax	1	1
Spencer	3	0	Carpenter	0	3
Hansell	0	3	Macdougal	0	2
Barker	1	3	Kellogg	0	1
Shields	2	1	Mack	0	1
Simonson	1	2	Raney	0	2
	16	15		5	15

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	
Colorado Springs	0	2	2	3	9	—16
Tray Artists	2	0	1	0	2	— 5

Umpire—M. E. Irving.
Scorers—Erwin and Healy.
Time of game one hour and a half.

Hotel Arrivals.

CRAWFORD.—Mr. and Mrs. Buckhaus, Buffalo, N Y; Jno Bolan, New Orleans, La; S A Gardner, Peoria, Ill; T Kiper, Atchison, Kansas; Sam Rodgers Topeka, Kansas; A H Conknight, Chas Messerly, Sedalia, Mo; I Laberman, Chicago, Ill; Mrs A A Johnson, Baltimore, Maryland; B W Magion, St Louis; C H Rockwell, Tarrytown, N Y; Lieut Saml Very, U S Navy; E R Cowan and wife, S F Powell, Denver; Mrs Guy Barton and three children, Platte; Louis Byrne, ranch; F H Austin, ranch; Madame Rita, Henry Byron, England.

COLORADO SPRINGS.—Jno Boland, New Orleans; D N Gardner, Ill; J Wilson, ranch; Chas Fenn, Chico Brake, Colo; S B Hyde, Princeton, Mo; S F Brown, Manitou; Prof W E Scott and wife, L I; J L Riggold, Baltimore; John R Sunden, Mo; Miss Jennie Sanborn, Mo; R Taylor, Leadville, Col.

CENTRAL.—Geo F Coomber, Kansas City; G W Moore, Big Sandy, Col; W S Gable, Leavenworth; W A Benshoter, Bowling Green, Ohio; Chas Dumont, W H Vernon, J G Edwards, Larned, Kan; R Studebaker, Kansas City; George Turnbull, Denver; G I Roper, Boulder; Bruce Linthecum, Jack Anderson, Shebina, Mo; W A Wheeler, ranch; S F Powell, F A Nye, Denver; J M Kirkpatrick, Utica, Ohio; Mrs C S Newman, Denver

NATIONAL.—J T Hamlin, Cincinnati; F P Stone, Fountain; F J Benedict, Hastings, Neb; M Reed, St Joseph, Mo.

MANITOU HOTELS.

MANITOU HOUSE.—R L Boyd, New York; Allen Vane and wife, Monument Park; W H Calvert and wife, Rubie Calvert, St Louis; Milton Rogers, wife and three children, Omaha, Neb; E C Watkins, Michigan; C A H McCauley, U S A; R W Hansu, St Louis; Mr and Mrs Birch, Calcutta

BEEBEE HOUSE.—Margaret Cox, Morrisville, Ind.; E R Cowan and wife, Denver; Charles Claflin Allen St. Louis; W C Whittemore, Chicago; I B Hyar, Princeton, Mo.; Cal Wotter, I Bonham, Carrolton, Mo.

CLIFF HOUSE.—T L Barrett, Lewis Barrett, Louisville, Ky.; G W Gray, Milton Ross and three children, Omaha, Neb.; Arthur Starker, Burlington, Iowa.

Grant and Bismarck.

The contrast between the two faces was a study; for I take it no two faces, of this generation at least, have been more widely drawn. In expression Bismarck has what might be called an intense face, a moving, restless eye, that might flame in an instant. His conversation is irregular, rapid, audacious, with gleams of humor, saying the oddest and frankest things, and enjoying anything that amuses him so much that frequently he will not, cannot finish the sentence for laughing. Grant, whose enjoyment of humor is keen, never passes beyond a smile. In conversation he talks his theme directly out with care, avoiding no detail, correcting himself if he slips in a detail, exceedingly accurate in statement, and who always talks well, because he never talks about what he does not know. You note in comparing the two faces how much more youth there is in that of Grant than of Bismarck. Grant's face was direct enough a year ago, when he came here fresh from that witchery—chance of an electoral commission; it had that weary look which you see in Bismarck's, but it has gone, and of the two men you would certainly deem Grant the junior by twenty years.—*John Russell Young's Letter to New York Herald.*

TELEGRAPH

GENERAL NEWS.

A New Mexican Fight.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 29.—The following particulars of the latest fight in Lincoln county were sent to the Messila News:

LINCOLN, N. M., July 29.—McSween has returned from the Pecos. He brought with him sixty three men, and stole into town in the night while the sheriff's posse were absent making arrests. He divided his men through the town, about twenty in Ellis Sons' store, about eighteen in Montas' store, five in Patron's house, and the balance with himself. They no doubt intended to make a clean sweep of the sheriff and his posse and all who would not support murderers and assassins. The sheriff had but few men, but they were good men and were strengthened by the knowledge of having right on their side. Yesterday Sheriff Peppin's posse surrounded McSween's house and demanded the surrender of the men inside for whom he had United States and territorial warrants. McSween answered, stating that no one in that house would surrender, and defied the posse, calling to them "come on and take them out of the house. He said that he (McSween) had warrants for the sheriff and all his posse. McSween also said he would burn up in his house before surrender.

About 2 P. M. the house did take fire and McSween and his men kept moving from room to room till the fire had taken hold of the last. They kept up a continued firing on the posse until about 9 p. m., when the flames compelled them to break from the house. They made a terrible fight. Eight of them were killed, McSween with the number. It is not yet known how many were wounded. It must have been a great many, as blood can be seen on most trails leaving town. There was but one of the sheriff's posse killed—Robert Beckwith. One of the wounded was found this morning in town. He testified under oath that McSween pretended to him that he (McSween) was sheriff, and forced him to join his posse for the purpose of arresting Peppin and the others, for whom he (McSween) had warrants. McSween took advantage of many others in like manner—both Mexicans and Americans. There were about 2,000 shots fired during the day.

Eclipse Notes.

Special to the Gazette.

PIKE'S PEAK, July 29th.—The observations taken on the summit to day were very successful. The atmosphere was of a most beautiful transparency, not a single cloud obstructing the view. The time of totality was observed to be 2 minutes and 58 seconds. Gen. Myer followed the corona six minutes after totality. Prof. S. P. Langley followed the corona twelve diameters from the sun. Measures of the sextant of the inner corona were made by P. L. Crosby of the war department, and of the brightness of the corona by Prof. J. W. Langley, all of which were entirely successful. The corona resembled the zodiacal light and seemed to be elongated in that direction.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sporting.

SARATOGA, July 31.—The mile dash for all ages was won by Bramble by a length, although he started three lengths behind the others. Time, 1.47¼.

The two mile dash for all ages was won by Albert by six lengths; Virginus, the favorite, second; Gen. Phillips third. Time, 3.45¼.

The mile and one eighth dash was won by Dan K.; Rhodomanthas second; Spring Branch third. Time, 2.13½.

BUFFALO, July 31.—First day's races—2.34 class; purse $1000, divided.

Dame Trot	1	1	1
Wildan	2	2	4
Volunteer Maid	5	4	2
Grey Salem	3	3	3
John McDougall	4	5	5
Jesse Herit	6	6	6
John A. Starin—	Dist. for running.		

Time—2.23¾, 2.22¼, 2.23¼.

2 22 class; purse $2,000, divided.

Lysander Boy	1	3	4	1	1
Lady Pritchard	2	1	7	2	4
Mattie	3	2	1	4	5
Lew Scott	5	4	2	3	3
Silver Sides	4	7	6	6	2
Dick Swiveller	6	6	5	5	6
Ethel	7	5	3	dist	

Time 2.20¾, 2.21, 2.22½, 2.25, 2.25½.

Butler on Grant.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Times' Washington correspondent says General Butler is reported to have opened his heart to a friend a day or two since on his political intentions. He says he will not seek re-election in congress; he has served his country in the capacity of a congressman for ten years and he does not ask for further honors. In speaking of the reported candidacy of ex President Grant for a third term General Butler said he did not believe Grant desired to run again. If consulted, he (Butler) would certainly advise him not to do so. General Grant had reached the highest elevation which an American citizen could possibly attain; and while an election for a third-term would not materially add to his laurels, defeat would inevitably detract from his fame. General Butler favors the bestowal of some substantial token of high appreciation of the American people for General Grant's distinguished services, military and civil, and he would advocate the passage of an act of congress creating Grant a field marshal for life, with a salary of $25,000 a year. Some recognition of this kind General Butler thinks would be a fitting climax to Grant's illustrious career.

Advance in Freights.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The U. P. R. R. Co. will issue to day a circular to the dry goods trade informing shippers of an increase in rates on first class merchandise from New York to San Francisco from $6 to $12 a hundred. The reason assigned is that when rates were lower merchants only shipped light freight by rail and sent all bulky merchandise by clippers around Cape Horn, thus leaving to the railroad companies light and costly freight, on which the risk was too great for the small profit.

CHICAGO, July 31.—At a meeting of the general managers and freight agents of the trunk lines at which the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads were represented and sixteen other roads participated, resolutions were adopted advancing rates from Chicago to New York 25 cents per 100 pounds for grain and flour; 30 cents on fourth class freight; and other classes in the same proportion. The new rates are to take effect on the 5th. Other points in the west and southwest will establish a proportionate advance. An agreement was made to hold a meeting of the trunk lines at Long Branch August 7th, to arrange southwestern rates.

Topeka Notes.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 31.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co have purchased the shops formerly owned by the King Wrought Iron Bridge Company, and will take charge at once, fitting it up to suit their large business at this place

The Shawnee County Normal Institute formally closes to morrow, but examinations will be held Friday and Saturday.

The thermometer during the hottest portions of the day indicated 102°. To-night a splendid breeze is blowing

C. G. Scrafford, reported to have aided Sam Lappin, the state treasurer, in forging bonds belonging to the permanent school fund, has returned, delivered himself to the sheriff and been admitted to bail, his bondsmen qualifying in the sum of $40,000

The Troubles on the Border.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 31.—A News special from San Antonio says Gen Pedro Valdez, the Mexican commander who met McKenzie when the latter was in Mexico after raiders, is with about fifteen hundred men stationed in the mountains above Eagle pass, on the Mexican side, watching for McKenzie. Last Thursday upwards of 100 head of cattle were driven across the Rio Grande to feed Valdez's soldiers. An official dispatch from Col. Schwartzier, at Ringgold Barracks near Brownsville, fully confirms the capture of Gen. Escobedo, concerning which there has been some doubt. He was captured on July 20th near Charrogenegas, in the state of Chihuahua. He was sick at the time and concealed at a hacienda, the owner of which was threatened with death unless he revealed Escobedo's hiding place. Escobedo to save the man surrendered himself.

Rain Storm.

DETROIT, MICH., July 31.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over this city about two o'clock to day, doing considerable damage. During the storm the flat gravel roof of the east wing of the moulding shop of the Detroit stove works became overloaded with water and fell in. There were about 30 employes in this part of the building. Only one was seriously injured, Henry E. Holbine, who was badly crushed about the body and injured internally. The damage to the building was $1500

Safe Robbery.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., July 31.—At 10 o'clock this morning it was discovered that a remarkable robbery was committed last night in the private bank of T. J. Holmes, which has been very recently in charge of one of his clerks in the absence of W. H. Holmes. Bonds valued at $15,000 were carried off, and $4,000 in currency is missing. The safe was opened by the combination, which was supposed to be known only by Holmes and a clerk who is absent. No clue to the robbers.

No Fever at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—A large attendance of merchants was held at the cotton exchange this morning, at which means were raised to assist the board of health in its efforts to prevent the introduction of yellow fever. Not a single case has yet reached the city. The river and railroads are quarantined against New Orleans and Vicksburg. The work of cleaning the city has been commenced and there seems no possibility of the fever reaching Memphis this year

South Carolina Democrats

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 1.—The state democratic convention met to day. Gen. John D. Kennedy presided. The platform adopted reaffirms the platform of '76; is in harmony with the pledges and performances of Gov. Hampton, and guarantees full protection to all classes in the administration of justice. Accompanying the platform a series of resolutions, also adopted, urging unity of purpose and action among democrats, denouncing fusion with republicans and deprecating the presence of independent candidates; also strongly recommending the fostering of immigration, inviting people from every quarter of the globe to make their homes in South Carolina, directing attention to the revenue troubles in the upper counties; urging Congress to amend the law and quiet the irritation; and requesting President Hayes to grant amnesty to illicit distillers in the upper counties. Gov. Hampton and the entire state officers were endorsed and renominated amid great enthusiasm. Hampton and others made speeches.

Temperance Camp Meeting.

LAWRENCE KAS., August 1.—A see[illegible] enthusiastic citizens' meeting was held here to night to consider matters relating to the great temperance camp meeting to be held at Bismarck Grove in August and September. A large force of committees are making every arrangement for the entertainment of as many as may come. The Kaw Valley Fair company, in conjunction with the railroads, are to make the most complete display of agricultural products ever shown in the west. Work begins to-day on the buildings, fences and other improvements at the grove.

Rigid Quarantine.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 1.—The quarantine against freight and travelers from New Orleans and Vicksburg is being rigidly enforced, freight by rail being detained ten days at White Haven, Miss., and by river at President's Island quarantine. At a meeting of the board of health to-day the following action was taken: Resolved, That the health officer be empowered to employ three agents to act as detectives at Grenada, Miss., Grand Junction and Milan, Tennessee, to notify all passengers coming from New Orleans that they will not be permitted to enter the city of Memphis. Resolved, That no passengers or baggage from New Orleans or Vicksburg by steamboat or rail will be permitted to enter the city of Memphis until further notice.

Bloodless Duel.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 1.—R. S. Salesburg and J. S. Iverson met on the Carolina side of the river this morning, exchanged shots, missed each other, and the difficulty was arranged,

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Policeman Murdered

NEW YORK August 1 Henry Smith a policeman of Jersey City with his wife retired last night at 11 o'clock, [illegible] Mrs Smith awoke [illegible] found her husband dead with his skull crushed. He had been murdered in his sleep. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs Smith [illegible] The handkerchief which Mrs Smith [illegible] [illegible] Chief Nathan ordered her arrest [illegible] kept upon her movements. Officer [illegible] Smith's body was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Workingmen at New York

NEW YORK August [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] McGregor [illegible] [illegible] Schwab, [illegible] [illegible] The committee then adjourned [illegible]

The Hostiles

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1 A Boise City dispatch says that the stage from Boise to Silver City was attacked by Indians near Monday's Ferry Snake river The driver was shot [illegible] but brought the stage to the Ferry The guard of five soldiers and the [illegible] passengers exchanged fire with the Indians When the stage left a body of volunteers left here for Snake river, with a small detachment of troops from Ft Boise en route for Monday's Ferry The band of hostiles is supposed to be Bannocks returning to the scene of the original outbreak At Camas Prairie it is expected Brunean Valley will be again raided

A Silver City dispatch says that two scouts of a party of six have just reached here from the vicinity of Three Forks, Sucker creek The scouts met the hostiles who killed the Piute chiefs, Big George and Pretty Johnny They report that Jeff Carter and Seven up Smith are undoubtedly killed Volunteers leave here to night for the vicinity of Brunean Scouts have been sent in various directions during the past 24 hours As yet no body of Indians bigger than 30 in number have been discovered at any point

A Silver City dispatch says Indians are riding all through the Snake river and Owyhee country. The driver of the Boise stage wounded yesterday is dead. Mr Cheesman is reported killed. Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Camp Lyon The country is being swept of stock by the Indians

Missouri Nomination

ST JOSEPH, MO, August 1 —The senatorial convention for the second district was held in this city to day Full delegations were present from every county except Buchanan De Kalb Gentry and Worth Hon Walter Young received the nomination on the first ballot, obtaining 35 votes to one for Col Boon, of De Kalb county Delegates from every county in the district spoke in favor of Young, declaring him the choice of their people Mr Young accepted the honor in a brilliant speech pledging himself to make an active and thorough canvass of the district After the nomination Col James N Burnes being called upon for a speech, alluded to charges that had been made against State Treasurer Gates As one of that official's bondsmen he declared that Col Gates had incurred no loss whatever by the suspension of the St Louis bank Within three days after the suspension the bondsmen had raised and handed over to the treasurer the full amount of the money tied up in the bank, and since then they had received thirty five per cent back and expected to get the balance in due season At all events if anything was lost the bondsmen would lose it and neither they nor the treasurer would ever ask from the state any relief from responsibility When the legislature met all they would ask was a full investigation, and every dollar of the state's money would be found intact The convention adjourned with great enthusiasm for the nominee

FOREIGN.

The Hanlon Ross Race

RIVERSIDE N B July 31 At nine o'clock everything was ready for the boat race Ross [illegible] the course [illegible] the water [illegible] The judge for [illegible] protested that the water was not as smooth as the articles of agreement specified Great excitement ensued Hanlon said if Ross would row he would give him two lengths the start A general discussion ensued and the race was postponed till afternoon

After considerable trouble regarding a referee Sheriff Harding consented to act and a new boat being in readiness he was soon taken on board the judges boat At 4 45 p m she steamed down Ferryburn Cove The signal [illegible] was at once sounded, and in [illegible] minutes Ross was in his boat Hanlon appeared two minutes later and received three cheers from the crowd on the judges boat At [illegible] the men were given instructions and ordered in line The water was in good condition and when 8 minutes past 5 the men were sent off Hanlon being inside, Ross took the lead and struck out vigorously pulling 32 to the minute Hanlon followed at the same pace but pulling a longer stroke He soon got even and at once reached Appleby's wharf had passed Ross Above the wharf Hanlon was pulling 34 strokes going along beautifully Ross following at 30 strokes 500 yards from Appleby's Ross's boat was seen to [illegible], and for a moment it was feared he had been [illegible] He was soon seen [illegible] [illegible] Ross says the [illegible] [illegible] Hanlon [illegible] [illegible] The official time was 36 58

The German Elections

BERLIN July 31 In the election of members of the German parliament yesterday the [illegible] were successful in Hamburg [illegible] Augsburg Second ballots are necessary at Hanover between the partizan and socialist candidate and at Munich between the moderate liberal and clerical candidates

The result of about 100 elections are known as follows Forty national liberals, 14 clericals 10 conservatives 11 progressists [illegible] of various separatist and particularist parties, and one socialist In the remaining 23 districts second ballot will be necessary The socialists have been defeated in four constituencies where they were formerly successful, but are concerned in many of the second ballotings, including those in Dresden and Solingen

Complete returns from the kingdom of Wurtemburg elect seven free conservatives, three imperialists, two national liberals, and one ultramontane A second ballot in three districts will be necessary The free conservatives and imperialists elected may be considered supporters of Prince Bismarck The national liberals have carried the duchy of Brunswick

Returns from 58 south German districts show the election of 19 national liberals, six conservatives, three ultramontanes and one separatist Second ballots will be held in nine districts

LONDON, July 31 —A Berlin dispatch says socialists have been elected in Glauchau and some other manufacturing towns All accounts agree that the liberals and conservatives will sink their differences and unite against the socialist In the second ballots the defeat of socialists is therefore assured

A special dispatch from Berlin to the London press argrees that the future of the elections is the interest displayed by the people, from eighty to ninety per cent of the full vote having been polled in Berlin and the larger towns, against the usual average of 46 per cent Another feature is the notable front shown by socialists, who, though they lost several seats, polled more than ever and were only defeated by the extraordinary efforts of their opponents

Occupation Notes

VIENNA, July 31 —An Austrian force moving parallel with Gen Phillopovick has reached Novi unresisted Official reports from the Russian frontier state that the followers of the Turkish agitator who raised an insurrection against the Ottoman authorities at Gerajevo deposed the civil governor and stormed and plundered the armory after a conflict with gendarmes Gen Phillopovic telegraphs that he secured cordial addresses at Brod and Derbend

LONDON, July 31 —A telegram from Belgrade states that the concentration of Servian troops continues and reinforcements are going to the army of occupation of the Bosnian frontier, the whole standing army numbering 20,000 men; and half the militia are still under arms.

Parliamentary Notes.

LONDON, July 31 —In the house of commons to day Plimsoll (liberal) moved rejection, on its third reading, of the bill to grant an annuity to the Duke of Connaught After two hours debate it was rejected, 151 to 13.

The army supplementary estimate for additional expenditures in consequence of the war between Russia and Turkey amounts to £1,545,000 In the house of commons Hoyter (liberal) gave notice of a resolution declaring this expenditure extravagant and burthensome to tax payers, and ought not to be sanctioned by parliament

The Rhodope Insurrection.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31 —The Russian commissioner has objected to a continuation of the inquiry of the Rhodope insurrection as insurgent, and has disclosed some arrangement between themselves and Russia

On threatening to withdraw if the inquiry were continued, the English, French, Italian and Austrian ambassadors being consulted, replied that the inquiry should go on, whereupon the Russian commissioner withdrew, leaving his dragoman to represent him

Y M C. A in England

LONDON July 31 —The delegates of the American Young Men's Christian Association to the Geneva Congress arrived here yesterday and were entertained at breakfast this morning at the rooms of the London association in Aldersgate street A general meeting of welcome will be held Friday evening On Monday the American delegates proceed to Paris

Parliamentary Notes

LONDON, August 1 In the house of commons to day Robert Lowe (liberal resumed debate on Lord Hartington's resolution, accusing the government of acting a falsehood Sir Stafford Northcote chancellor of the exchequer, rose to a point of order that the language of Lowe was unparliamentary The speaker ruled that as the remark was not applied to a member of the government it was in order Lowe then repeated his statement, when the speaker ruled it as being out of order as being applied to members of the government I we then withdrew the expression

Ministerial Dissension

The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina threatens a ministerial crisis in Constantinople The minister of war and the minister of public instruction are strongly opposed to the occupation and think that it should not be submitted to without a formal convention The grand vizier, Safvet Pasha, who wishes to avoid difficulties with Austria is at variance with his colleagues

The porte is preparing a memorandum to the signatures to the treaty of Berlin, setting forth its views of the Greek claims and in answer to the statement of the Greek representative at the congress

Elevator Destroyed

HENRY ILLS August 1 The Danley elevator, owned by Nicholson & Kulison was struck by lightning during the terrific thunder shower last night and burned to the ground, together with its contents — over 30,000 bushels of grain The warehouse was worth $30 000 and the grain about $15 000 Insurance $10,000 on the building and $5 000 on the grain

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

The European steamers Frue Aragon and August Andre arrived in New York yesterday

In London yesterday, consols 94 1 5 bonds of 67 107½, Erie 10⅛½

In Maryland, at a picnic party, Mary Pritchard aged 19 was killed Robert Dickage probably fatally injured, and Abraham Lynch severely bruised by the breaking of a swing

The New Orleans board of health report 24 new cases of yellow fever in the past 24 hours

The Saratoga races of yesterday were postponed till to day owing to rain

The republicans of the first Maine district renominated Thos P Reed for congress

The Eastman [illegible] buildings at Oldham, N [illegible], burned yesterday. Loss probably $65,000, no insurance

Gen Samuel Jackerson has been nominated for congress by the democrats of the first district of Maine

At Hagerstown Wednesday, at a pigeon shooting match, Samuel Donahue, aged 50, was accidentally shot by Wm B Cokenour

During a severe thunder storm Volk & Co.'s planing mill at Rock Island was struck by lightning and burned to the ground Loss $25,000

The greenbackers of the First Wisconsin congressional district met yesterday and nominated Chas H Parker of Rock county.

The Republicans of the Fourth district nominated Gen. Keifer for re election to congress

At the democratic congressional convention of the 9th Ohio district yesterday G. F Converse was nominated

The republicans of the eighth Ohio district in convention at Upper Sandusky have nominated Hon Chas Foster for representative to congress.

The Vermont state greenback convention met yesterday, adopted the usual resolutions and adjourned to meet at St Albans, August 22, when a state ticket will be nominated.

A steamboat at Custom House street New Orleans, exploded its donkey boiler at 2 p m, yesterday, blowing off her chimney and shattering her upper works and forward part of the cabin The damage is estimated at $13,000

The Second Maine district republicans renominated W P Frye for congress

The greenbackers of the First Maine district have nominated G. H Grove for congress

The Tallapoosa, with the secretary of the navy and party on board, sailed from Portsmouth, N H, yesterday for New York A new shaft is to be put in the vessel on its arrival at that point

The republicans of the 4th Maine district have renominated Llewellyn Powers for Congress

The New Orleans board of health to yesterday noon reported 31 new cases and 5 deaths in the 24 hours

Ex Gov John L Pennington has been appointed collector of internal revenue.

A letter received by General Sherman from General Ord states that General Mackenzie has not crossed into Mexico, as has been reported. The river is so high that neither party can cross. Everything is quiet on the border.

The following is the statement of the operations of the National Bank of Redemption Agency: The month of July compared with the corresponding period last year—Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue, $16,237,400; notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the comptroller of the treasury for destruction, replacing with new notes, $4 604,700; notes on failed, liquidating and reducing banks, deposited in the treasury of the United States, $1 073,050. Total for July, 1878, $25,965,150, total for July, 1877, $21,838,200; increase $4,126,950.

The secretary of the treasury leaves to day with his family for a week or ten days at Long Island or Connecticut

The subscription to the 4 per cent loan yesterday were $1,561,650 For April, $4,970 750; May, $7 530,500, June, $8,052,100, July, $19,272,200 Total, $39,832 950.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The specie in the Bank of France decreased 34,000,000 francs in the past week.

Cardinal Franchi, pontifical secretary of state, died at 1 a m. yesterday

The London Times vehemently attacked Gladstone yesterday morning.

The Goodwood cup was won by Biascovitz's Kincsem

Silver was quoted at 52 5 8 pence in London yesterday

It is reported at Constantinople that Gen. Todleben, commanding the Russians, will be succeeded by Gen Kauffman

The Bank of England rate of discount is fixed at four per cent —an increase of ½ per cent

Cotton is in good demand in Liverpool Uplands 6 5 8, New Orleans 6¾ Sales yesterday 12,000

The Courier de l'Orient, at Constantinople, has been suspended for announcing that the wife of the Turkish minister of marine was present at a ball given by the Russians

The democratic convention at Marietta, O., nominated [illegible] A Warner for congress from the 13th district

[illegible] Marshal Payn's paper mill at Chatham Village N Y, burned yesterday morning Loss $60 000, insurance $25 000

Count Bismarck, son of the chancellor, and candidate for parliament, has been defeated at Luneburg

The 18th division of the Austrian army occupied Herzegovina yesterday

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £231 000 in the past week The proportion of reserve to liability is 34 7 16 per cent

There was much enthusiasm at the banquet on Wednesday given to Gen Martinez Compos by Cubans in Havana He was accompanied by the highest government officers

Nine vessels are reported lost and six ashore on the coast of Cuba in the storm of July 30

Great preparations are making for civil honors to be given to Beaconsfield and Salisbury On Saturday they will be entertained by the mayor and others

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The president has appointed Henry C Linn, of Kansas, agent for the Indians of the Kansas agency, and David Kern, of Illinois, agent for the Indians of the Crow agency

TOLEDO, OHIO, August 1 —The Nationals of the 7th Ohio district yesterday nominated H Kahlo of Toledo for Congress

It is expected by the treasury that the remaining $61,000 000 of the consols of '65 authorized March 3, 1865 will be called in during the year

The public debt statement for July shows a decrease of $206 307, and the following balance in the treasury Currency, $1 018 317, special fund for the redemption of fractional currency $10 000 000, special deposit of legal tender for the redemption of certificates of deposit $51,200,000 coin $207,000,785, including coin certificates $456,310, outstanding legal tenders $310,681,016

A Hampton Beach Gathering of Politicians

BOAR'S HEAD HOTEL,
HAMPTON BEACH, N H July 28 78

A ride of two hours annihilates the distance between Boston and Hampton Beach. A prim little station, with few loungers and a group of well trained and courteous hotel employes, are the first things that attract the attention of the stranger He is bundled into a ponderous coach, and as that heavy vehicle lumbers lazily over a very smooth and excellently built and preserved road, he has a chance to gaze on some of the prettiest scenery in New England It is three miles from the station to Boar's Head, a stately-looking building which stands out on a high bluff over-looking a magnificent sweep of ocean scenery, the monotony of the horizon on one side being relieved by the little group of islands familiarly known as the Isles of Shoals The view to the west embraces some pretty pictures that would take the eye of the landscape artist Patches of woodland, pieces of marsh that can hardly be called marsh, and scraps of tilled land, the variety of whose products, now in process of development, give a diversity of tint and color that complete the picture.

MINISTER NOYES AND THE POLITICIANS

When Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, was a young man, he devoted a portion of his time teaching the young idea of this portion of New Hampshire how to shoot. He was a schoolmaster in a village, or rather in several villages hereabouts, and every year since he came into political life and could afford the time, it has been his practice to revisit the early scenes of his budding greatness The sign of the Boar's Head has been his summer abiding place for years, and through the kindness of Mr. Potter's committee he has been enabled this year to pay his usual visit. The presence of a Minister Plenipotentiary here has not created so much of a sensation as one would naturally expect, but the visitors and permanent residents find him a very genial gentleman, who makes himself at home with all the women and children at least. His presence here this year has attracted more than the ordinary number of politicians to the Boar's Head. Ex-Attorney General Taft, Senator Rollins, of New Hampshire, Col. Daniel Hall, New Hampshire's representative in the Boston Custom house as naval officer, and the collector of internal revenue for New Hampshire, Gov. Prescott, and a few others of minor importance have looked in on the minister to France, and had a little chat. It was a sort of modern symposium. The Herald correspondent, obedient to instructions, also dropped in to see what was going on. Judge Taft seemed to be the central figure. I don't know whether this arises from the fact of his being an Ohio man or from his connection with Grant in two separate cabinet positions. Probably the latter, for Grant has occupied the larger share of attention of this little band of brothers for the past few days. That festive little politician, Wm. E Chandler, was expected, but failed to appear on time Senator Rollins, who, in a measure, reflects his sentiments, represented himself in the conference. If conference it might be called, but Taft wanted to see Chandler, and would take no substitute. So a message was sent to Wm. E., at Concord, to come down at once. Wm. E. was not in town, he had gone to his summer residence in Warner, and invited the distinguished gentlemen to call there and see him

NEW ENGLAND AND OHIO POLITICS.

Mr. Taft made many inquiries about New England politics Colonel Hall enlightened him on the movements of Butler in Massachusetts and Rollins gave him what he knew of New Hampshire. He told Mr Taft that New Hampshire would probably elect three Republican Congressmen next fall instead of two This could be done if a good man could get the nomination in the First Frank Jones') District. Mr. Taft reported from Ohio Tom Young would probably run for Congress, and, he thought, would be elected Garfield and Foster would also be renominated. But it would seem that Republican Ohio has lost her grip on one or two districts, and Chandler, Rollins, Taft and others are inclined to lay the blame at Mr Hayes' door Mr Chandler's last letter on the removal of Cornell and Arthur and the elevation of Merritt was discussed Mr Taft said in an easy way that the civil service rules, so far as they affected the efficiency of the public service, were a delusion and a snare, or words to that effect Colonel Hall, himself an office holder, thought that the public service was sometimes benefitted by a periodical change Rollins believed with Chandler Many more questions were discussed, not formally, of course, but free exchanges of opinion were made.—*N Y Herald.*

J O. HELM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Office Tejon Street, opposite El Paso County Bank dw

T G HORN, M. D,

OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK ROOMS 18 AND 19 Residence [illegible] of Boulder street and Nevada avenue

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Administrator's Notice.

Estate of EZEKIEL WHEELER, deceased

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Ezekiel Wheeler, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the county court room in Colorado Springs, at the regular term on

The Last Monday in August Next,

at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

Dated this 1st day of August, A D 1878

THOMAS F THOMAS
78d1wt1 Administrator

C. E. WELLESLEY,

REAL ESTATE

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Bridles, Saddles, Whips, Spurs,

AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE Saddlery and Harness business.

PETER BECKER'S,

Texas Street, opposite Opera House, Colorado Springs. Repairing promptly attended to.

ORDINANCES.

An Ordinance Concerning Hotel Runners and Others.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

SEC. 1. That an ordinance entitled "An ordinance Concerning Hotel Runners and Others" passed on the 15th day of April 1878, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 2. That hotel runners, stage and omnibus drivers, hackmen, and expressmen, employing their respective vocations at the passenger depot of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad upon the arrival and departure of trains, shall occupy no part of the depot building, or of the platform, except save and except the eastern six feet of that portion of said platform located south of said building.

SEC. 3. Any person violating this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall not less than one dollar nor more than twenty dollars for each offense. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to visit said depot upon the arrival and departure of passenger trains, either in person or by deputy, and see that all violations of this ordinance are speedily reported for prosecution.

MATT FRANCE, Mayor,

Attest, A. A. McGOVNEY, City Clerk.

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GOOD LODGING.

$10 PER WEEK.

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Reynolds & Townsend,

DENTISTS,

The preservation of the natural teeth receives our special attention, and we have all the modern appliances for and use great care in straightening irregularities in children's teeth. All work fully guaranteed.

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I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address, (plainly)

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General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

CHARLES STEARNS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Huerfano Street,

Colorado Springs, - Colorado

JOHN KLATTENHOFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

GUNS, PISTOLS, AND REVOLVERS,

Cleaned and Repaired on short notice.

Orders taken for all kinds of Wood Turning

Removed to Morley's old stand, Brick Block, HUERFANO STREET, - COLORADO SPRINGS.

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AT FIFTY CENTS A DOZEN PIECES,

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House, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTER,

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LEWIS WHIPPLE,

Contractor and Builder,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Low Prices, Good Work, New Goods.

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HAS OPENED A

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His stock of Worsted and Woolen Suitings, and Pantaloon Goods is not surpassed in Colorado outside of Denver.

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These houses, under one management, are the only first-class hotels in the city. The proprietor (late of the Villa Park Hotel, Denver,) will exert himself to give satisfaction to all guests.

The table will be equal to any in the State.

Rooms are all well furnished.

Special Rates for Families.

Commercial Sample Rooms on first floor.

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SHELF AND HEAVY

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Also the celebrated Champion Mower, single and combined, and self raking reaper and dropper; also the best rakes in the market, viz. the Hollingsworth, Archer, and Self Dumping Reindeer Rake.

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Train leaves Kansas City at 6.05 p. m. daily, except Saturday, and arrives Chicago at 3.35 p. m. next day.

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FRANK G. HIGH,

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JUST RECEIVED, A CAR-LOAD OF THE NEW

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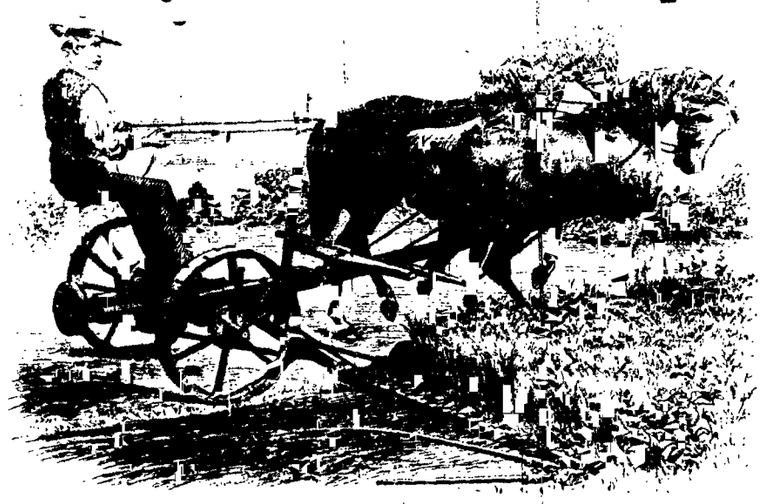

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Parties from Manitou or surrounding country will find it a good place to get a meal.

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